The New-York Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

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INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Speech of Hon. William H. Seward on the Kansas Question.

Majority Report of the House Special Committee.

Naval Officers to be Restored—Nominations Confirmed—Subsistence for the Utah Army, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 3.

Under the Senate joint resolution, which passed the House to-day, it is understood that the President is prepared promptly to nominate for restoration to the active list of the Navy many of the officers stricken down by the action of the Naval Board.

The Senate confirmed numerous pending appointments to-day, including W. ROWLAND, formerly of Brooklyn, as Consul to Riga, in Russia, and Mr. WASHINGTON as Collector at San Francisco. It is supposed that COOK, as Postmaster at Chicago, will be confirmed to-morrow.

All the nominations for promotion in the Marine Corps are confirmed.

The War Department to-day countermanded Gen. SCOTT'S order for the transportation by Government of supplies to the Utah Army, RUSSELL and MAJORS presenting ample evidences of their ability to perform their contract for that service. Their trains will start about the 28th of March.

IRAM NYE is nominated as Marshal of the Northern District of Illinois, *vice* DAVIDSON, removed on suspicion of Anti-Lecomptonism.

SANTA ANNA'S friends here deny that he will return to Mexico before the country pronounces for him.

The Government steamer *Dispatch* has been suddenly ordered to leave your port to-morrow, on a short and mysterious cruise. What's in the wind?

S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 3.

In a former dispatch it was stated on the authority of leading Democrats, that the calculation was that the Kansas bill would pass the House by 15 majority. On the contrary the leading Anti Lecomptonites, are sanguine of its defeat, and are working industriously to that end.

The House Kansas Investigating Committee met to-night; all the members were present. General CALHOUN sent in a statement, but it was decided that it should not be considered as evidence.

Mr. STEPHENS read a report expressive of the views of the majority, setting forth, among other things, that as the authority was legally conferred on the Delegates to the Convention to frame a Constitution, those who had an opportunity, but who declined to vote, are debarred from finding fault with the action of the Convention. The report also reviews the past positions of Messrs. DOUGLAS, STANTON, and WALKER, maintaining that they are inconsistent with their present course. Resolutions were passed with the view of obtaining information relative to the census and other documentary evidence which it was agreed should accompany the report.

A motion was made to adjourn until to-morrow night, but it was voted down, when the Committee adjourned *sine die*.

To-day, about thirty citizens of Kansas, temporarily sojourning at Washington, visited the President and expressed their approbation of his course in reference to Kansas affairs.

Gen. IRAM NYE has been appointed United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois, in place of DAVIDSON removed.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 3.

Mr. HAMMOND, of South Carolina, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to pay the officers and seamen of the expedition in search of Dr. KANE, under Capt. HARTSTEIN, at the same rate as has been allowed to the officers and seamen of Lieut. DE HAVEN'S expedition.

The special assignment, being the bill for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, was taken up. Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, having the floor.

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH.

Mr. PRESIDENT: Eight years ago we slew the Wilmot Proviso in the Senate Chamber, and buried it with triumphal demonstrations under the floors of the Capitol. Four years later, we exploded altogether the time-honored system of governing the Territories by Federal rules and regulations, and published and proclaimed in its stead a new gospel of popular sovereignty, whose ways, like those of wisdom, were to be ways of pleasantness, and all of whose paths were supposed to be flowery paths of peace. Nevertheless, the question whether there shall be Slavery or no Slavery in the Territories, is again the stirring passage of the day. The restless Proviso has burst the cerements of the grave, and, striking hands here in our very presence with the gentle spirit

THE UTAH EXPEDITION,

Progress of the Army—Condition and Hardships of the Service—Miscellaneous Incidents.

Extracts of a Letter to a Friend from an Officer in the Utah Expedition.

CAMP SCOTT, NEAR FORT BRIDGER, U. T. } Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1857. }

MY DEAR: I remember to have received your very kind letter a short time before leaving Fort Leavenworth, but pressing business matters, preparing for this expedition, prevented me then, fatigue and care, anxiety and responsibility since, from replying.

We have had a long and tedious march through sands, rivers, rain and dust, over almost boundless plains, hills and mountains, and are now passing a dreary, desolate and uncomfortable Winter in the midst of the snow-clad Rocky Mountains.

The Mormons seem determined to resist us to the last, and commenced their treasonable and rebellious course in the early part of October. Before the Commanding Officer arrived, and when we did not think it possible that the Mormons could undertake overt acts of treason, they passed into the road in rear of all the approaching columns, and burned three contractor's trains, drawn by oxen and freighted with supplies for the Army. They sent us also a proclamation of martial law, and an order to leave the Territory, or, if we desired to remain on account of the lateness of the season, a permission to do so, provided we would put our arms in possession of one of their so-called generals. Of course no particular notice was taken of so absurd a proposition, and as all the troops at that time expected had joined us, we concluded that if they desired to fight, we were more than equal to any force they could send out to drive us from the country.

We were constantly annoyed by them in various ways, and not until their conduct became so unbearable did we attempt any decided measures. They drove off cattle within two miles of camp, captured straggling teamsters, wagon-masters and soldiers; yet, having no instructions, the commanding officer (Senior present at that time) would not permit us to pursue them or fire on them. At length, when these rascalities were becoming too frequent, the earnest appeals of the young officers were received with an attentive ear, and we obtained the permission so long desired. We fired upon them whenever we saw large parties, captured prisoners, letters and dispatches of the most treasonable character, put the creatures in irons, and, as soon as the civil authorities came up, placed them in their hands. They are now being indicted for treason by the Grand Jury.

The commanding officer will remain here until Spring and then commence his onward march. He arrived on the 6th of November, too late for any active operations. A few days after his arrival a snow-storm overtook us, six inches deep and the thermometer fell to 16° below zero. We crossed streams with the artillery carriages and wagons upon the ice. I froze my feet, and many a poor soldier frosted his hands, feet and ears. We are now 113 miles from the great Salt Lake City.

Old BRIGHAM, in his impertinent audacity, occasionally sends papers into camp—late numbers of the Deseret *News*.

These papers are interesting to us because they are a medium through which we hear all his threats and ranting slang about the army, the "pets educated at West Point," "the armed mob," &c., but I could not send one to a friend, on account of the obscenity and vulgarity which they contain. The sermons which he and "*the twelve*" preach on Sunday in the "Bowery," could not be published entire in a paper in civilized society, for that reason. No editor would dare to publish some of these sermons, abounding as they do with blasphemy, profanity and vulgarity—low-bred vulgarity, which would disgrace the forecastle of a ship, or the squad-room of a barrack. The extracts which you see in the New-York and other papers are genteel compared with some that I have seen. These sermons are preached in the presence of their wives and daughters, and I have not characterized them as they merit. In fact, I could not find words to express the disgust which comes over one cognizant of all the attendant circumstances when he reads them. You may conjecture the *morality* of such a community, where the leaders make use of such language in the presence of "ladies," in a church and on a Sunday. You may imagine what religion they profess whose only aim seems to us "Gentiles" (meaning all outside of the pale of their Church) to give the holiest sanction to secret murder, adultery, and every immorality and crime which the Christian religion teaches the denizens of a civilized district to abhor. I am of opinion that the roaring flames of burning trains on Green River were the deathknell of their power.

If the community in the States do not share our sentiments in regard to their treasonable conduct, then I have miscalculated the patriotism of our men and the virtuous indignation of our women. I believe it to be the destiny of this little army to "wipe them out" next Spring, and I can assure you that no set of men were ever more eager to commence than those composing this command. Were it not for the guards and escorts by which they are protected, when they come here, by our Colonel's orders, they would none of them live to reach Salt Lake.

The trains which they burned contained many of the most valuable stores, one flour and sugar, another clothing, and the third all the stationery and tools sent out for the expedition.

The loss of the sugar, flour and salt, causes us some inconvenience, as the ration has been reduced in consequence, and the only additional supplies are in the trains belonging to citizens transporting them to Salt Lake, which we have stopped here, permitting them to go no further. Mr. LIVINGSTONE, our sutler, who had a store in Salt Lake City, and was acquainted with them all, sent some Indians in and procured several packs of salt, for which he paid $125 per bushel. Yesterday I purchased *two pounds* from him at $2 50 per pound, and then was compelled to grind it in a coffee mill to make it fit for cooking purposes. Ten pounds of sugar cost me $5; one dozen nutmegs, 75 cents; a pair of ordinary overshoes $2 75; a common tin coffee-pot $2; a pair of common buckskin gauntlets $8; a pair of boots $16; a coat, which costs $4 in the States, $16, and everything else in like proportion. In addition to all this there are many little luxuries which you would call necessaries at home, that money cannot procure. The Doctor's Solidified Milk has been received every where with screams of delight, and I heartily regret that mine has disappeared so soon. There are several ladies with us, the wives of officers to whom I have given a can: it has been considered a great luxury by all who have tasted it, and should most certainly have been better known in St. Louis, the great furnishing dépôt for all Western expeditions. I have distributed it in small quantities along the road among all the officers, by whom it has been pronounced an article indispensably necessary to a traveler on the "Plains."

When I left Leavenworth, I supposed that the period of my banishment was only two years, but since the necessity of troops in Kansas, and the necessity of more out here, I greatly fear that the rest of my regiment will join us next Summer. In such an event, you may not expect to see me again in less than five years. However, some lucky turn of fortune's wheel may relieve me from so long an exile. I hope so for many reasons, though the gentlemen here, with cheerful dispositions like my own, agree with me that we seem quite as contented here as anywhere else. There are so many of us here that the time passes quite rapidly, though we have yet four months of captivity before us. My great fear now is, that we may, some of us, lose our sweethearts before we return. There was a genteel young fellow flitting around mine when I last saw her, and I greatly dread lest she will not wait five or six years for me!

You would be much amused to see our ingenious arrangements for comfort in this camp. Some officers have burrowed under ground; some are in log-huts, and others in tents. I have a tent, conical-shape, which admits of building a fire in the centre, after the manner of our Indian lodge. I have a stove, bedstead, table, and clothes-rack, for furniture. My bedstead is made of two rough horses, with two boards transversely placed, surmounted by a huge pile of old worn-out cotton comforters, blankets, and buffalo-hides, which I call my bed. My carpet is the undressed hide of slaughtered beeves. Stove is conical, like my tent, and the smoke leaves at the vertex. Washstand, three sticks set in the ground so as to catch a tin-pan, which I call basin, in the interval. Clothes-rack is made of two notched sticks in the ground, with another laid across them. My saddles, bridles, &c., hang upon one of similar construction, but of smaller dimensions. Trunks, boxes, &c., make the whole look comfortable and cozy. Then my chairs are the cushioned seats of the ambulance in my train. Now, imagine a half-dozen sitting in a circle around the little stove, and you have the interior of my house, provided you notice every one with a pipe in his mouth, and a dense volume of smoke making its way to the aperture at the top. * * * * *

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Ela Case—Real Estate—Shipping—Church of the Famous Late Conception—Education—Temperance Revival—Emerson's Lectures—The Jury Law—Catching General Cushing—Homicide—Close of Winter, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858.

The verdict in the case of ELA *vs.* SMITH and others settles the dispute about the right of slave-hunters to hack and hew innocent men in the streets when the Union is to be preserved. If Mr. ELA had been a disturber of the peace or had been engaged in unlawful conduct, there would have a color of justification for the process of mauling him to the verge of death; but he was innocent of any thought of acting illegally or rowdily, and could not have been more free from meaning to aid in the dissolution of the Union, if he had been in the streets of Delhi instead of those of Boston. But he would have fared better in Delhi than he did in Boston, even in the Sepoy months; and now, though injured for life, he can find no remedy! Yet we call ourselves civilized, enlightened and all that! True, the case is to go up to the full Bench of the Supreme Court; but if Mr. ELA can find any satisfaction in the thought of that, his head must indeed be in a terrible way.

There was a sale of real estate here, this week, that shows the effect of "hard times," in its details, more than a score of sermons. In 1854 Col. TRAIN bought it for $40,000, but in 1858 it sells for $8,000 less than that sum. Nothing of the kind, I think, has happened within the memory of the oldest inhabitant and all his connections. Most of the property lies on Commercial-street, and the rest hard by it, and, therefore, ought to have held its own, even in these days; but moneyed men are thoroughly cowed, and have lost faith even in property. The "fortunate purchaser," Mr. J. W. MAYNARD, deserves especial mention as a man of sense, though I never heard of him before this "transaction," which in itself is enough to establish his character for sagacity and courage. He ought to be rewarded, and he will be, in a few years, by an influx of the "red gold." He has sown to purpose, and will reap accordingly.

There are new ships for sale at South Boston in course of building, their burden amounting to 3,600 tons. There is a bark at South Boston of 700 tons, building, which you can have cheap Shipping is now at dead low-water mark.

The Senate has refused to pass that portion of Mr. HOOPER'S hard money bill which provided for the abolition of small notes. The bill has been so eviscerated that, if it should pass, it will be in violation of its own spirit, which breathes hostility to small bills.

Work on the new church of the Immaculate Conception has been commenced. This church is to stand at the corner of Harrison-avenue and Concord-street, and is to be 201 feet by 88. A college and a library are to be connected with it, the former to be 90 by 60 feet, and the latter 40 by 23 The college will be four stories, and the library building three. A dwelling-house, 90 by 60, will complete the establishment. Our Catholics are rich and liberal.

The report of the Board of Education, made through and by its Secretary, Mr. BOUTWELL, (formerly Governor of the State,) extends to an octavo volume of 336 pages. It is full of useful but rather dullish reading, the Secretary being one of your thorough workers, who do not slur anything. During the year 1856–7, the amount raised by tax for the support of our Common Schools was $1,283,427 75, being an increase of almost $70,000 on the preceding year. Sixty new schools were made, the whole number being 4,360. During the Summer season, 195,881 scholars were registered; while in the Winter, 203,031. These figures show a falling off in registration as compared with the preceding year—2,856 in Summer, and 6,005 in Winter. The attendance is about three-fourths of the registration, and the falling off in attendance is considerable. There are in the State 221,478 children between the ages of five years and fifteen—an interesting fact, and disproving the oft-made assertion that the last boys and girls were born *temp.* President POLK, and that nothing but men and women have since come into the world. The Normal Schools are doing as well as could be expected. The Secretary, who understands his business well, takes a very hopeful view of our schools, and of the manner in which they are conducted, and the consequences of their teachings.

There is a revival in the Temperance world. Several legal gentlemen have been converted from the error of their ways, and have foresworn the service of King Alcohol, who used to divide their allegiance with the patron saint of the profession. How far their determination has been caused by a wish to get from the bar to the bench, (Governor BANKS is a model temperance man, and would never make a Judge of a man with a strong breath,) it would be uncharitable to inquire.

Chief Justice NELSON, of the Superior Court, has not been removed to an insane hospital. His mind is disordered, but he remains at his home, in Woburn. He is a very capable man, and hopes of his complete recovery are confidently entertained. Until that shall occur, unless his illness should take a fatal turn, there must be a vacancy on the bench of which he is the head, as he cannot resign, and it would not be possible to remove him. The only way to remove a Judge, impeachment being out of the question in such a case, is by legislative address to the Governor; and that is not likely to be proposed, particularly as the Legislature is getting towards the close of its labors.

Mr. EMERSON (RALPH WALDO) will commence a course of lectures next Wednesday evening, at the Freeman-place Chapel, on "Thought," "Memory," "Country Life," and so forth. Some people are beginning to think of the Concord Plato as the cockney thought of SHAKESPEARE—that "he is a very much overrated man." But he's amazingly successful as a lecturer, and pockets the dimes as readily as PLATO would have pocketed *oboli*, if he could have got them. The lectures will be six in number, and the course will extend into April.

A petition has been presented to the Committee on Pardons, composed of members of the Executive Council, praying that C. E. JONES, convicted of murder in Western Massachusetts, may have his sentence of death commuted to imprisonment for life. JONES killed a peddler, and the petitioners, who are headed by Mr. BEACH, who has been the Democratic candidate for Governor since 1855, believe him to be mad. Others think he has been systematically shamming insanity ever since he was arrested. He has acted very strangely, but whether he is mad, in a legal sense, is not so clear. Gov. BANKS is humane, and as a disciple and friend of the late Mr. RANTOUL, who labored so zealously to have the gallows abolished, will not act hurriedly against human life. The Lieutenant-Governor (TRASK) is Chairman of the Committee on Pardons, and as he is a western man, and well informed on the details of the alleged crime, the Executive will be able to proceed understandingly. I hope we shall have no more hanging in Massachusetts, and one of the benefits that followed from Gov. GARDNER'S defeat was that we got rid of a man who might have imitated DICK TURPIN and CHARLES V., who used to take off their hats and bow whenever they fell in with that vegetable known as Tyburn Tree.

They are trying to catch Gen. CUSHING, for the purpose of getting him to go to New-York, to make a Lecompton speech. As yet, they havn't succeeded in getting the pinch of salt on to the old bird's tail.

The Legislature has entered upon a crusade against the "Jury Law," as it is called, which will test the strength of Radical Republicanism in that body. This law was passed in 1854, and asserts the right of Juries to judge of law as well as of facts, an old right of Juries, and which independent jurymen would be apt to exercise without much regard to the formal deliberations of judges or statutes. The object in passing the law was to nullify actions that might be brought under the Fugitive Slave law, the Federal Courts being governed by the law of the vicinage. It was enacted by the Legislature of 1855, acknowledged, with all its faults, to have been most under dominion of Anti-Slavery ideas of any body of the kind that ever met in the State. It was soon discovered, however, that the law, like most laws, had a fashion of cutting both ways; and while it was an admirable weapon for upsetting slave-hunters and their friends, it was a capital one in the hands of rum-dealers and their friends to pierce through that formidable apparatus known as the Maine law. When Gov. GARDNER signed the bill, he did so, it was said at the time, to enable jurors to judge of the constitutionality of the anti-rum law, and so make all legislation of the Neal Dow order virtually ineffective whenever it should not be sustained by public opinion. You must have noticed that no rum-sellers, as such, have been convicted in Boston, no matter how strong the testimony has been against them. This is attributed to the existence of the Jury Law of 1855, which was demanded by some of the stoutest temperance men in the world, but who are now as loudly demanding its repeal, because it stands in their way when trying to get at those who retail rum. The very man who reported in favor of repeal is a Republican leader, who would uphold the law were it not for his temperance fanaticism, which outweighs his anti-slaveryism. From this, which is one of fifty disturbing causes, you can see how difficult it must be to form a Republican Party here. Efforts were made in 1856 and in 1857 to have the law repealed, but even Know-Nothing Legislatures would not repeal it, remembering, perhaps, that it was enacted by their Party. Now that the Republicans have complete control of every branch of the Government, its repeal is confidently expected.

General ANDREWS was on Thursday elected to the command of our militia division. He was "put through" by both branches at once, though he is an office-holder in the Custom-House, and, as such, the Republicans in the last House of Representatives prevented his election. He encountered no opposition to speak of in the Senate, which consists of Republicans in the proportion of some nine to one. To complete the joke, the "organ" of the Republican State Government congratulates the public on the result! If we do not succeed in saving the Union, it will not be from want of servility on our part.

A man, or rather boy, named GOULD stabbed a man named CHAPMAN, yesterday, in the abdomen. CHAPMAN is since dead, or dying. GOULD is said to be a very good fellow by those who know him, and they wonder that he should have been led to commit murder, or something very like it; but as there was a woman in the affair, there ought to be no surprise felt—or expressed.

February goes out mild as May—almost, but with some sloppiness, though not much. There is a good chance, however, for Winter hitting us a back-handed buffet between now and the coming of the Vernal Equinox. THYME.

Printing Press for the London Times.

No. 17 BREVOORT-PLACE, NEW-YORK, } Wednesday, March 3, 1858. }

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the *Illustrated London News* of 13th of February it is stated that "Mr. WHITWORTH is engaged in constructing a monster printing machine for the London *Times*."

The truth is, this press is being constructed by Messrs. R. HOE & Co. of this City, at Mr. WHITWORTH'S machine shop, and is their patent. It is proper our worthy and enterprising fellow-citizens should have the credit of it. You, as well as myself, are on terms of intimacy with these gentlemen and know all about it. Messrs. RICHARD M., ROBERT and PETER S. HOE are too modest, unassuming gentlemen to wish to put themselves forward in print, but you and I know very well, and it is right others should know, they deserve all the honor of providing a *Lightning* press for "the Thunderer." I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH STEELE.

Banking—Judge Harris' Decision.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The decision of Judge HARRIS, allowing Banks to withdraw their securities from the Bank Department for the amount of their bills surrendered, is founded in *justice*, and has proved a vast benefit to the whole community from the time of the decision until now, and will continue to do so as long as it shall be permitted to operate in the manner it has. The securities to the bill-holder have not in a single instance been lessened or impaired by this decision, but on the other hand it has in many instances actually strengthened them; for the majority of the Banks withdrew *stocks* from the Bank Department rather than *mortgages*, there being but little or no market for selling the latter. Consequently for every dollar of stocks withdrawn two dollars of bills were surrendered to the Bank Department, which, by leaving their mortgages in the Department, only increased the general security of the bill-holder. The law is very plain, which requires that at least one half of the circulation of every bank shall be secured by State or United States stocks, (the remaining half to be secured by the same or by the very best mortgages that were ever made;) therefore, though a Bank is entitled to withdraw its mortgages for the exact amount of its bills surrendered, it can only withdraw of stocks from the Department one half the amount of its bills surrendered—the other half it may take in bonds and mortgages, or allow them to remain in the Department, at its own option. With this excellent feature in the banking law, Judge HARRIS' decision does not come in the least conflict.

The decision referred to removed a somewhat necessary construction of what in the present time is an arbitrary feature in the banking law, which had previously prevented any banking association from reducing its circulation below $100,000 by surrendering any portion of its bills to the Bank Department, and taking up an equal amount of its securities in return, and also prevented in the same manner an individual banker from reducing its circulation below $50,000.

The strict letter of the law certainly has *not* been violated by this decision, and if the motive of the law has been violated, it is because that motive was not the object of justice, but merely of public expediency and convenience, and though not necessarily unjust in the time of its origin, yet not having in view the principle of justice alone, but of public expediency; for its express object was to check individual banking; as without this check any individual with a capital of $10,000 might deposit securities in the Bank Department and receive circulation of his own in return, and it was supposed that this would lead to much fictitious banking, not to the danger of the bill-holder so much as to other classes in community. An *expediency*, however, which it may be presumed experience has proved to be far from adequate to meet the wishes of its author.

It would be extremely unjust *not* to allow the plain decision of Judge HARRIS, which is according to the letter of the law, to remain in full force so long as it is affording just and proper relief to banks throughout the State, and at the same time saving bill-holders from great loss. A reversion of the decision at this time would undoubtedly make a fine market for the stocks of this State, (the *credit* of which has for years been indebted to our present Banking system,) but it would at the same time be planting the seed for another crop of bank failures; in less than a year's time more than fifty banks in this State would be obliged to close their doors, for the reason that they do not need, nor are they able to use, the circulation of notes for which securities would be required to be deposited in the Bank Department, and this is because of the vast amount of suspended commercial paper which the banks generally have on hand which which cannot be collected immediately without a ruinous sacrifice of property. It is consequently essential that a considerable portion of the bank capital which has heretofore been invested in circulation, should henceforth for a year or two at least be appropriated in taking care of LAME DUCKS.

The Lecompton Constitution—The Meeting at Tammany To-night.

To Stewart Brown, Henry Grinnell, and others who have signed the call for the meeting at Tammany Hall:

GENTLEMEN: The call to your fellow-citizens of New-York, "without distinction of Party," may be understood as an invitation to all loyal citizens; and as such its quotations of the language of President BUCHANAN, and its general tenor, as a public indorsement of his course towards our fellow-citizens, render it a proper subject for comment.

It is only within a comparatively few years that public indorsements of this nature have been thought necessary; and like other "indorsements," they have been made more for the sake of giving a credit in the community, than for the sake of encouraging the individuals indorsed. Probably no men are more familiar with this subject than yourselves. You are fully alive to the fact that the note of any house, known to be good, will pass freely without any indorsement. And when any such house, from irregular or disreputable acts, loses the confidence of the community, the necessity of "an indorsement" is felt, in order to make its obligations pass current. The house is unable to stand alone, and it requires the support of some parties who have not yet lost their reputation. These facts are so familiar with every-day-life, in New-York, that they need no illustration. It is sufficient to say that a public indorsement is *prima facie* evidence of its necessity. You, as admirers of JAMES BUCHANAN, have doubtless felt the necessity of such indorsement; and publicly proclaimed your views. Without now stopping to inquire the precise extent of your views, I take the liberty of reminding you that there are occasions in which "indorsements" are useless.

It is not long since a man named HUNTINGDON figured extensively in this City. You are familiar with the fact that he forged the names of certain highly respectable parties here, and that he was, for that offence, sent to the State Prison, where he is now serving his term. Now, I ask you, of what avail would it have been if you, who have indorsed JAMES BUCHANAN, had indorsed the forged paper of HUNTINGDON? Would your indorsement have cured the forgery? Were not the obligations bad from the beginning, and beyond the reach of help, even if they could have been indorsed by all the craftsmen of the world,—from Demetrius, who made silver shrines for the worshipers of "Diana of the Ephesians," to those of the present day who seek to ingratiate themselves with the worshipers of Slavery! It would be well for all such craftsmen to remember that there are thousands of honest citizens in our Southern States who can see through the flimsy drapery which usually covers unworthy motives, who can appreciate and respect an honorable opponent; and who are equally able to detect the cringing sycophant whose meanness excites their scorn.

You tell us in effect, if not in so many words, that you desire to strengthen the hands of the President in his attempt to force the Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kansas, against the will of nine-tenths of its inhabitants. You quote the words of the President in which he says "*the people* of Kansas have *in their own way* framed a Constitution and State government, and have applied for admission into the Union under the Constitution." When the President says "the people of Kansas," his words convey the assertion that *a majority of the people* have acted as he describes, and he so intends to be understood! Gentlemen, is there any truth in this? Have we not been publicly informed by the late Governor of Kansas, appointed by the President himself, that this same Constitution, of which he speaks, *is a forgery upon the people* of Kansas? That it is founded in fraud, and that it has been rejected by a vote of ten to one of the people interested? It is this precious document, indorsed, if not got up by JAMES BUCHANAN, which you have also publicly indorsed, and now invite your fellow-citizens to join you therein. What more will your indorsement avail JAMES BUCHANAN than a similar indorsement would have availed the forgeries of HUNTINGDON? They are not worth the ink which you have wasted upon them! The whole affair is too transparent to have any lasting effect, and its history will stink in the nostrils of posterity!

There is but one way by which you can "strengthen the hands of the National Executive:" Induce him to act an honest and straightforward, a truthful and manly course; then he will command the approval of honest men, and will require no "indorsement." Who ever thought of indorsing the acts and policy of GEORGE WASHINGTON! The framers of the Constitution supposed they had given power enough to the President, and they never could have imagined that any man would reach that position whose character would be so dubious as to need the support which you propose for the present incumbent.

There is another reason which induces me to step forward from comparative obscurity and protest against an act which from your course might be supposod to meet the approval of the citizens of New-York. Of all my acquaintance, and of all with whom I have conversed upon this subject, I have not met one man or woman that approves of the Lecompton fraud. And when you, who have heretofore been regarded as supporters of honesty and truth, fail in your mission, then it is time "*for the stones of the street to cry out*"!

You have been publicly and seriously warned, by the late Governor of Kansas, that any attempt to force the Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kansas would inevitably result in civil war and bloodshed. With this assurance, reiterated in your hearing, you invite your fellow-citizens to join with you in "strengthening the hands of the President." You have been publicly informed of his attempt to increase the military force in Kansas,—with the ill-concealed design to force upon the people, at the point of the bayonet, an odious political existence! Thus, almost before the blood of our murdered fellow-citizens has dried upon the soil of Kansas, you appear ready to aid the Executive in shedding more!

It is fair to presume that you have no friends nor relatives there! Then let me implore you to think of those who have. Think you that the friends of that people will stand quiet under the infliction which you are preparing for them? All history assures you that they will not! If you get up a civil war in Kansas, it will not be long before it will be felt in Washington.

You indorse the assertion that the affairs of Kansas have occupied too much public attention! Such an assertion might be expected from those whose criminal acts may be under investigation, but not from you. They may well cry out, "This subject has already had too much public attention." There are tens of thousands who think that the frauds and outrages of all kinds connived at by the "National Executive" have had far too little attention. Your action will probably give them more.

Some of you are familiar with the history of Ireland, and can, doubtless, remember the state of affairs referred to in the heart-stirring lines which concluded as follows:

"As long as *thousands do bow down,*
To ask of hundreds for their own,
So long in Ireland will there be
A Captain Rock and his family!"

Leaving you to make the application, and commending the subject to your serious consideration,

I am your fellow-citizen, BENJ. TATHAM.

A Chance for Speculation—Letter from an Expert.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Do advise your readers, if they wish to make a good investment, to do as I have done of late, by laying a wager that "Lecompton" will be defeated, because the New-York *Herald* supports it. I took that course at the last Presidential Election by betting "two to one" on the election of Mr. BUCHANAN, because the New-York *Herald* opposed him, and "two to one" on the election of Gov. KING, because the New-York *Herald* opposed him, and "two to one" on the election of Mayor TIEMANN, because the New-York *Herald* opposed him, and now the same result is sure to follow its support of Lecompton. SHARP.

The Orchestra at the Opera—A Loud Complaint.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 2, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: It may appear presumptuous my taking the liberty of addressing you on the subject of the opera, but patience has ceased to be a virtue, and I have waited, and in vain, for your musical critic to notice what seems to me is now one of the most grievous defects at the Academy.

I allude to the orchestra, which, in one particular—that is, in *forte* passages, will rival our fastest trotting horses in its "two-forty" pace of loudness. We cannot complain of the power of the artists—LA GRANGE, FORMES, TIBERINI, GASSIER—by no means lack this, yet sometimes their *combined* efforts, are fruitless against the indefatigability of ANSCHUTZ'S horns and drums. "Puritani," "Ernani," "Otello,"—I take three operas by different composers, that have been played during the last week; the first composer, BELLINI, by no means indulges in crashing accompaniments, yet in many parts the artists' voices were lost in the fearful efforts of the orchestra. The second composer, VERDI, is certainly famous for the loudness of many of his accompaniments, yet it is surely the duty of the conductor to modify them to the voices' capacity of those singing. In "Otello" last night, even with ROSSINI'S music, which though elaborate sometimes, his accompaniments are proverbially delicate, yet many parts were lost through the efforts of the *immortal corner* of the orchestra.

Now, Sir, an opera requires two principal ingredients—voices and instruments; *together* these convey to our mind the composer's ideas—they are inseparably connected—and while we cannot dispense with either, we cannot allow either to be sacrificed to the other. Does the world-renowned leader, COSTA, ever permit it? and how charmingly is an opera rendered by his masterly leading!

I trust, Sir, you will notice this, and hope hereafter we may have no more apparent exhibitions of rivalry between musicians and singers, as if both were paid, not to harmonize and be dependent on each other, but to do their best to drown each other's efforts.

AN OPERA-GOER.

The Pro-Slavery View of the Cuban Question—A "Red Rag."

From the Charleston Mercury.

THE RED RAG OF CUBA FOR THE SOUTH.—From time to time it has been stated in the newspapers, North and South, the Administration intends to purchase Cuba from Spain. And of late the attention, particularly of the Southern public, has been studiously invited to this most agreeable subject. The probability of such an event it therefore becomes us to consider, and to point out to the people of this section the quarter from which the story emanates, and the motive with which it is used.

That Mr. BUCHANAN would willingly purchase Cuba, were he the treaty-making power of our Government, we do not doubt. But, supposing he had all power on the part of the United States, it takes two to make a bargain, and *what does Spain say? Will she sell?*

Not over three years since, the Spanish Cortes unanimously repelled the idea with the utmost scorn and indignation. Not two months since, we saw that a shipment of eight millions of dollars was sent from the authorities of Cuba to the Government in Spain. Spain lives on Cuba. It is the only productive portion of the kindom—the chief support of the Government and the throne. *Interest, if not existence, requires her to keep Cuba.*

Nor is interest alone involved; there is feeling also. It was some twenty years after the South American Republics had won their independence from Spain, before Spanish pride would acknowledge their independence. Will this pride now consent to alienation of the richest portion of the kingdom?

Besides pride, Spanish resentments, too, come in play. For these are as intense against the United States especially, as Spanish pride is generally impracticable. Spain has been kept in continual alarm by demonstrations in the United States against Cuba. So that even did she feel that her dominion in Cuba was held by an uncertain tenure, *the United States are the last people to whom she would sell, if she had to sell.* But now, since the late decided acts of the Government of the United States against WALKER in Nicaragua, she has reason to feel secure of her possession. The last papers speak of a reshipment of the greater part of the forces in Cuba to Spain.

So much on the part of Spain. But if Spain would agree to sell Cuba, will the United States buy? Could a treaty, negotiated by the Administration to purchase Cuba, receive the assent of the Senate of the United States, as is necessary? If the Northern wing of the Democratic Party can be got with no small reluctance to vote for the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State with a Pro-Slavery Constitution, although assured it shall shortly be made a Free State, what possible chance is there that they would vote for the purchase of Cuba to be admitted into the Union as a Slave State? Such is the case now. What will it be hereafter? If President CALHOUN sends from Washington certificates of election to the Legislature of Kansas, to the Free-State Party, two more Abolition Senators will be added to the Senate. Two more come from Minnesota, and two more from Oregon. How beautifully less then will be the chance of getting a treaty making Cuba a Slave State in the Union! *Let not the people of the South be deceived. There is no hope for Cuba.*

Now, in view of all these improbabilities of the purchase of Cuba for admission into the Union, why is it that, without evidence of a single effort on the part of the Government of the United States, we see it continually suggested by Northern papers, and echoed and caught up in this section, that the South is to get Cuba? The object is obvious. It is anticipated that the South will be cheated out of Kansas. *To allay Southern feeling and opposition, the red flag of Cuba is trolled on the waters of discontent before the Southern vision as an attractive bait.* The Government will procure an equivalent for Kansas and California in the acquisition of Cuba. Hence, conversations are manufactured for the President of the United States, which, as a prudent man, at the head of the Government, if intent on such an object, it would be most absurd to utter. Rumors are concocted and circulated, predictions put forth, confident expectations expressed, that Cuba is to be the grand instrumentality of adjusting the balance between the South and North. We look upon all these suggestions as pleasing deceits—baits manufactured for party purposes—to quiet the South in the progress of the North to mastery in the Union. Cuba might be conquered, but we believe that *there is no more probability of the United States purchasing Cuba than buying the half of Africa.*

Senator SEWARD'S boast is true. The battle of Southern rights and Southern equality in the Union was fought in 1850. The balance of power was lost. The South was overcome by exclusion from California in her uprighteous admission into the Union. The North then gained the inevitable majority in the Senate. With the power of limitless expansion, the control of the Government was won. The North will keep the power we then surrendered. Now the fight is for a tardy and one-sided justice in Kansas. Yet this is a struggle in which we need all our eyes and all our efforts to secure success. *Let us not be beguiled about Cuba, to give ground.* What the exigencies of the times have given us to do, let us do it with all our might. No distractions now—no squintings towards the ever green isle. The South must be earnest and united, and Kansas is the battle-field.

A Remarkable Attempt to Commit Arson.

From the Cleveland Herald.

We are sorry to record facts relating to a citizen of Hudson which hurls him from a position of influence and respectability to that of disgrace, overwhelming an interesting family in an affliction compared with which the burial of a husband and father would be light.

For two years past an honest Dutchman has suspected his employer, Mr. NELSON HINKSTON, of a design to fire his buildings. Mr. HINKSTON has heretofore borne an irreproachable character, was a citizen in good standing, and carried on an extensive shoe business—was affluent in circumstances, respected by his fellow townsmen, and happy in his domestic relations. The Dutchman—we are sorry not to know his name—has been keeping watch of Mr. HINKSTON'S movements, and thinking from certain circumstances that the torch was about to be applied to his block, communicated his knowledge to others, and the Prosecutor of Summit County, Mr. MCKINNEY, took the matter in hand.

The buildings owned by Mr. H. are in the centre of a large block of wooden structures, and had he carried out his design the conflagration would have laid an important part of the village in ashes. On an examination of the premises under the direction of the informer, it was found that Mr. H. had made his building into a net-work of combustible material, from cellar to garret. He had bored holes in the walls, inserting small balls of waxed ends enveloped in tissue paper, and he had connected these from story to story, so as to thoroughly fire the joists in the partitions and introduce the flames under the plastering, and by all imaginable contrivances had he laid his diabolical plans so as to flash his whole building into an instant blaze. Near this building, too, was his own family and that of a brother, and many others.

When the plot was discovered, and the Dutchman told Mr. H. how long and how faithfully he had watched him, Mr. H. made a clean breast of the matter, and confessed that it was his design to fire his building and thus secure the insurance money. He said that two or three times he had been upon the point of touching off the train, but his heart failed him. What instigated him to the act he did not know, as his circumstances are easy, he being worth $15,000 over and above his debts, and doing a good business. His property has been assigned for the benefit of all his creditors, as Mr. H. was arrested and held to bail.

These facts have came to light within a few days, and have caused most painful excitement at Hudson; and the terrible nature of the contemplated crime, in connection with the supposed purity of the criminal's character, perfectly confounding all listeners to the remarkable tale.

As there is no offence by Ohio statute in setting fire to one's own property, of course Mr. H. could not be held, and yesterday he was discharged by the Probate Judge of Summit County.

It was shown, by the testimony of Mr. MEARS, that HINKSTON was insured upon his buildings and stock $4,700; most of it in Eastern companies, probably something over its value.

Overland Mail-Route to California.

The Postmaster-General has recently addressed a very important and interesting letter to the Chairman of the Post-Office Committee of the House of Representatives, in regard to the best overland mail-route to California. The two points which are most particularly dwelt upon in this letter are in reference to the effect now being made to reject the rout having Memphis as its starting point, and in reference to the expediency of having the Pacific Railroad follow the line marked out for the overland mail-route.

In the opinion of the Postmaster-General, the whole effort to overturn the present established route is intended to abrogate the route from Memphis altogether, and to have but one starting point, and that at St. Louis, and but one line running through that State, and passing out of it into the Indian Territory, or into Kansas. This is the true struggle now being made to abolish the Memphis route altogether, and to monopolize the starting point at St. Louis, and thence to run off through the entire length of Missouri, east and west.

In regard to the Pacific Railroad, the letter suggests, in conclusion, that, if the establishment of the overland mail-route is to pioneer the way of the future Railroad, it is every way desirable to pass from Fort Smith still further south on the Preston and El Paso route. He remarks that it is vain and idle to pretend not to see that it is the effort of rival Railroad interests that are now assailing the line of mail-stage coaches which the Department has established.

The Postmaster-General is, therefore, not only authorized, but constrained to consider the subject, in some slight degree in the further aspect of a future railroad. In this light he refers to the fact that the very shortest distance anywhere to be found between existing States is on the El Paso route. From the western boundary of Texas, on the Rio Grande, to Fort Yuma—the western boundary of California—is only about 460 or 470 miles. On no other route is the distance through United States lands or territory, by several hundred miles, so short. Four hundred and sixty or seventy miles is, therefore, the whole distance that the United States would be called on to make the Railroad outside of existing States.

A COWHIDING AFFAIR IN LOUISVILLE.—The Louisville *Courier* has a cowhiding item. It says: "Such an affair occurred yesterday in a popular Third-street bookstore, creating considerable excitement. The parties to the transaction are a very youthful grass widow, whose domestic troubles occasioned a separation last year from her liege lord, and the young gentleman whom she invested with striking cuts, illustrative of her feelings, was formerly clerk in a Third-street hardware store, but is now, we learn, connected with some steamboat. But to the 'affair.' She went into the bookstore, where he was engaged in conversation at the back part, and inquired for him. Hearing his name pronounced in soft and womanly tones, he promptly advanced to the lady with inexpressible indications of politeness. The widow remarked that she knew he had used his tongue disrespectfully of her, which he plumply denied. But it was a word and a blow, for the cowhide quickly emerged from its place of temporary rest, and right vigorously did her fair hands—grasping this famous weapon—execute a dozen or more blows. The young man retreated during this, which she protested against, saying, 'No gentleman would back from a lady,' until, from sheer exhaustion, she, for a bit of the precious time of this world, desisted. A brief parley ensued, and the victim of woman's wrath, denying the truth of the 'disrespectful' imputation, went towards the front door. The widow, having by this time recovered breath, followed, and with a mark of determinative spirit, and as a last memento, she struck him a few licks more. Thus having realized satisfaction in this peculiar way, accompanied by a friend who was with her during the one-sided conflict, she left the store and the young man, more highly pleased than he, no doubt."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, March 4.

COMMON PLEAS—*Trial Term.—Part I.*—Nos. 474, 444, 485, 486, 110, 510, 144, 540, 541, 542, 543, 545, 546, 547, 548. *Part II.*—Nos. 517, 527 to 539, 438.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 30, 138, 32, 48, 47, 57, 63, 64, 74, 75.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Trial Term.*—Nos. 260, 263, 360, 361, 493, 513, 476, 102, 589, 591, 596, 597, 315, 547, 447, 495, 485, 27, 29

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 3, 1858.

The principal Market Places are the

WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 2, 1858.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Due for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	1830	1890	10	211	639	.....
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	47	62	59	2680	.....
Chamberlin's Robinson-st.	.....	113	71	108	3542	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	92	66	70	515	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	1830	2582	709	448	7376	.....
Last week	1840	2687	114	393	8314	.....

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1857 3,143
Receipts for the corresponding week last year 2,030

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	723	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Railroad	510	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Boats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	177	10	211	639	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	83	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Foot	20	.....	.....	.....	.....

Receipt of Hogs at Hudson River Drove Yards, Thirty seventh-street, for week ending March 3, 1858:

By New-York and Erie Railroad	3,966
By Hudson River Railroad	2,299
By Camden and Amboy	978
From Bergen *via* Erie Railroad	99
Total	7,342

The following is the report of the live stock over the New-York and Erie Railroad for the week ending Wednesday, March 3:

Cattle, head	1,491	Hogs, head	4,146
Sheep, head	2,521	Horse, head	10
Total			8,168

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	431	Maryland	—
New-York	455	Missouri	—
Illinois	712	Pennsylvania	—
Kentucky	31	Texas	46
Indiana	108	Connecticut	—
Virginia	—	Michigan	18
Iowa	—	New-Jersey	15

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are ½c. higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none.	11c. @11½c.
First quality	11c. @11¼c.	10½c. @11c.
Medium quality	10c. @10½c.	9½c. @10c.
Poor quality	9c. @ 9½c.	8c. @ 9c.
Poorest quality	8c. @ 8½c.	7½c. @ 8c.
General selling tides	9c. @10½c.	8½c. @10½c.
Average of all sales	9½c. @—	9¼c. @ 9½c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 7c.@10c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 8c.@10c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7½c.@10c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

There was an apparent short supply this morning at Forty-fourth-street, as only 1,830 were offered there for to-day's sales, including those disposed of last evening. However, the total summary for the City, including the large sales at Bergen, (500,) shows receipt of 2,582, which is just about enough for the demand during Lent week. Some deduction must be made for the inferior quality and weight of animals brought in the present week. Thus, for example, last week we reported 2,657. Estimating these at 800 lbs. each, gives 2,125 600 lbs. of beef. This week the 2,582 may average 700 lbs., giving 1,807,400 lbs. of beef, or a difference of 318,201 lbs. of meat, equivalent to 454 head of 700 lbs. each. These figures are, of course, only approximate, but they serve to show the difference there may be in the actual supply of meat when there is but a trifling variation in the numbers. And there is still another item to be taken into account, viz: the greater proportion of *bone* in a lot of *lean* animals, say like those offered to-day, and a fatter lot like those sold last week. These figures afford one reason why there should be an advance in price to-day, though the receipts of this week fall but 75 below those of last week. The chief advance in price to-day was upon bullocks ranking as "good," of which there was a short supply. Common and poor grades dragged from morning to night, and the yards were barely cleared. The estimated weights were generally in favor of the sellers.... We witnessed some sales of cattle to arrive, at 11c. These are to be of better quality than those here to-day, and the offers were made by those butchers who could not get their usual quota of good beef. Some sales were effected to-day, at rates which we estimate 11c. @11¾c. for the dressed carcasses—three animals only as high as 12c., so far as we could observe.... Over one-third of the cattle offered are accredited to Illinois. This increase from that State is, in fact, attributed to an important reduction in freight on the railroads connecting Buffalo and Lafayette, Ind., viz: the Wabash Valley, the Toledo and Cleveland, and the Lake Shore. The reduction is from $105 to $90 ₱ car, which amounts to about $100 on a drove of 100 cattle, estimating 15 cattle to the car-load. It is generally expected by drovers that, owing to the continued and prospective low price of beef, a reduction in freight will soon be made on other roads leading to this market.... Eastern buyers took off about 500 of the better grades of cattle at Albany, which in part accounts for the poor quality of those arriving here. ....Referring to our reports for the corresponding week last year, we find there were receipts of 2,030, with prices ranging about 2c. ₱ lb. higher than to-day. This is equivalent to full *twenty per cent.*, or a difference of $1,500 on a single drove of 100 head, against the seller, or rather the feeder.... We give, in the following table, the derivation, owners, sellers, &c., of the principal lots offered at Forty-fourth-street, and in the succeeding special notes, some items respecting quality of individual lots, sales, &c., which will aid the distant reader in forming a fair opinion of the general character of to-day's transactions. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards continued through the entire day:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
36	Ohio	L. D. Stevens	Hoag & Sherman.
36	N. Y.	Different owners	Hoag & Sherman.
46	Ill. & Tex.	Gale & Johnson	T. Wheeler.
69	Ill.	Rice & Adams	C. G. Teed.
68	O. & Pa.	S. Ulery	Owner.
42	N. Y.	Several owners	Wheaton & Gurney.
66	Ill.	Smith, Blanchard & Co.	S. Smith.
36	Ill.	J. N. Holton	S. Smith.
17	N. Y.	S. M. Mushroe	S. Smith.
63	Ill.	Gillespie & Rankin	Mead & Holcomb.
71	Ohio	Griffith & Co	Doty, Wing & Phillips.
49	N. Y. & In.	A. Bryant	Miller, Hig & Gurney
30	O. & N. J.	Allerton & Myers	Owners.
20	N. Y.	Neighbors	J. A. Merritt.
60	Ohio	Blood & Chambers	Geo. Sage.
92	Ill.	Hale, Ellis & Clark	Geo. Ayrault.
38	Ill.	Rickwood & Benjamin	Owners.
114	Ill.	A. C. W. Norton	Wm. H. Harris.
36	Ill.	W. P. Dole	Wm. H. Harris.
32	Ill.	W. P. McIntyre	Owner.
67	Ohio	Geo. A. Toffey	Owner.
120	Ohio	Several owners	Beach & Pray.
85	Ohio	Col. Florence	T. White & Son.
20	Ohio	S. P. Miller	Mead & Holcomb.
83	N. Y.	M. Dalton	Owner.
33	N. Y.	Hume & Van Dyke	Owners.
31	Ky.	Vail & Carey	Owners.
18	Mich.	P. Dolan	Owner.
32	Ind.	C. H. Fowler	Budlong & Eastman.
53	Ill.	Purcel	S. Ulery.
24	Ind.	S. Healey	Owner.
30	Ill.	D. Burrel	T. Wheeler.
30	N. Y.	Murray & Fisher	Owners.
11	N. Y.	Neighbors	P. Whalon.
30	N. Y.	R. Murray	Owner.
30	Ill.	A. Hammond	Owner.
36	N. Y.	Rutherford	Valentine & Martin.
30	N. Y.	T. Bloomer	Owner.

D. L. STEPHENS forwarded to HOAG & SHERMAN 36 pair Ohio Steers which brought about $52 50. Rated 550 lbs. net. HOAG & SHERMAN were also selling 36 Dutchess County, New-York, Cattle, of good quality! at 10c.@11c. D. BRILL took four at $490, and one pair brought near $300. These were all about 11c. ₱ lb.

P. WHALON sold 11 Dutchess County Cattle of heavy weights. One pair of extra animals, fed by D. SANDS, sold for $270, or a trifle over 11c. J. HARRIS took another pair, estimated 2,300 lbs. net., for $260, or 11c. A fine pair, owned and fed by HAIGHT & MERRITT, brought $250. Live weight in the yards 3,890 lbs.

J. A. MERRITT was selling for himself and neighboring Westchester County farmers 20 good Cattle, at 10c.@11c., with the exception of three of the finest Steers in the market, fed by JAS. PINE, and rated 3,400 lbs. net. D. B. REED took them at $405, or near 12c. ₱ lb.

ALLERTON & MYERS sold 30 of their own Ohio and New-Jersey cattle, of uneven weights, but mainly of good quality, at 10c.@11c.

GALE & JOHNSON came in with 49 Illinois fed Cattle, a portion of which were of Texas origin, and of fair quality for that kind of stock. T. WHEELER was getting 9c.@9¾c. for them. Home weight, 1,230 lbs. These came through from Sangamon County, at an expense of about $15 ₱ head. The owners complain of poor accommodations on the Hudson River Railroad, where half the drovers have to stand by turns, while the others occupy the so-called seats of the caboose.

RICE & ADAMS, of McLane County, Illinois, contributed 60 four-year old steers, weighing at home 1,480 lbs. gross. They were no more than medium in quality, bringing, by C. G. TEED, 9¼c.@10¾c.

TEED sold in addition, 10 Westchester County Cattle, at 10c.@11c. One pair, fed by A. NEWMAN, brought $265, or fully 11c. Gross weight, 4,000 lbs.

S. ULERY sold on his own account 68 Ohio and Pennsylvania Cattle, averaging about 725 lbs. net, at 9¾c.@10¾c. Quality fair.

WHEATON & GURNEY sold 42 State Cattle here and 25 do at Bergen at 9c.@10½c. on 850 lbs. net. They were fair to good Beeves.

SMITH, BLANCHARD & Co. forwarded 66 Illinoians of just middling quality which brought $46 each, on an estimate of 550 lbs. net. S. SMITH sold these and 16 Steers for J. N. HOLTON, from the same State, at 9½c.

GILLESPIE & RANKIN had 53 Illinois Steers and Oxen on sale by MEAD & HOLCOMB, at 9c.@10c. Medium in flesh and rated 700 lbs. net.

DOTY, WALLING & PHILLIPS sold 100 Ohio cattle at Bergen, and 71 do. here, for GRIFFITH & Co., and others. They were mostly light, common stock, bringing 8c.@9c.

MILLER, HARING & GURNEY sold, at Bergen, 93 light Ohio and Indiana cattle, for MONNETT & BOYD, at $11 @$45 50 ₱ head, on weights ranging from 500 lbs. to 525 lbs net. They were selling here, to-day, 49 Indiana and New-York cattle, for A. BRYANT, at 10c., on 725 lbs. Quality fair.

C. H. FOWLER contributed 32 snug Indiana Steers of 675 lbs net, which BUDLONG & EASTMAN sold, averaging $60, or 9½c. The reduced freights on the Western roads brought this lot in $60 cheaper than under the old arrangement.

W. H. HARRIS sold 114 of A. C. W. NORTON'S Illinois cattle, of rather coarse quality. Estimated weight 700 lbs. net, and averaged near 9c. Also for W. P. DALE, 36 very light Steers, at $30 each. Rated 450 lbs. net which brings them at 8c.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@ $100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The City receipts show an increase over last week of near 100 head. The demand, however, is not very active. Pretty good cows can now be bought for $35@$40. A portion of those now in market are "Springers."

ALLERTON reports receipts of 10 fresh cows which sold slowly at $25@$30 for common, $30@$40 for good, with nothing very extra. The few numbers brought here find a tolerably ready market.

BROWNING reports receipts of 62 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $30@$40 for good, with a few extra animals at $50. Most sales range from $35 @ $45. The market is slow with an ample supply on hand. A goodly proportion of the above are "springers" or cows about to calve.

CHAMBERLIN reports 71 Milch Cows, selling at $25@ $35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $50@$60 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports 66 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, with a few at $50. They are generally bringing $35@$40 each, and slow at that. Only milkmen are now buying. The supply is large.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

Receipts are on the increase, and prices about as last week, or a trifle higher for good animals, owing to an advance in Beef.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 211 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c., with a few at 7½c. Supply medium and trade fair.

BROWNING reports receipts of 54 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@7c. A few bring 7½c. ₱ lb. Trade moderate. Market abundantly supplied.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 108 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 70 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c.@7c. There are no very fine Calves offered. Such would bring 7½c. Supply ample and trade dull.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₱ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The footings show a gain of 2,000 head over last week. Prices are about the same. Good animals are worth 10c.@11c. net weight, sinking the offal.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 639 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 9c.@10c., and a few 11c. ₱ lb., net weight. They range mostly from $4@$6 ₱ head. A light supply and a corresponding demand nearly cleared the pens at night. We noticed four very fine Sheep from Massachusetts, which brought 8c. ₱ lb., live weight, or near $17 each.

BROWNING reports receipts of 2,680 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 9c.@10c. ₱ lb., net weight. Good Sheep bring 10c.@11c. Market well supplied, and sales slow. Stock rather light. Receipts from New-York, Ohio, Michigan and Pennsylvania. The footings for February give 6,578, against 1,295 for the same month last year.

BOLLES & STEPHENSON are now selling Sheep at this market as well as at ALLERTON'S.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 3,542 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3@$5 ₱ head.

O'BRIEN reports sales of 515 Sheep and Lambs by REED & MCGRAW:

274 Sheep	$1,132 00	58 Sheep	$248 50
47 Sheep	227 00	27 Sheep	191 00
42 Sheep	253 52	67 Sheep	391 60

Sheep Brokers' sales at BROWNING'S for the week ending March 2:

JAS. MCCARTY (agent) reports sales of Sheep and Lambs as follows:

49 Sheep	$318 50	60 Sheep	$300 00
45 Sheep	281 25	37 Sheep	138 75
62 Sheep	403 00	60 Sheep	300 00
50 Sheep	250 00	27 Sheep	128 25
81 Sheep	384 75	949 Sheep	3,796 00

BOLLES & STEPHENSON report sales of 500 Sheep, at $3 50@$6 50 ₱ head.

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb. gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Receipts have been tolerably free until within a day or two past, but the stock has mainly been light and not suited to the wants of packers. Prices are fully ½c. less than last Wednesday, ranging from 5c. @5½c., gross, for corn Hogs.

VAN BRUNT & WARDLOW, pork packers, at No. 200 Chambers-street, report sales as follows:

	Live.	Dressed.
Corn-fed	5½c.@5¾c.	7c.@7½c.
Distillery	4½c.@5c.	6¼c.@6½c.

G. W. DORMAN, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre-row, West Washington Market, reports:

	Prime.	Gross.	Net.
Heavy Corn Hogs	5¼c.@5½c.		7c.@7½c.
Light Corn Hogs	4¾c.@5¼c.		6¾c.@7c.
New-York State Corn Hogs	5c.@5½c.		7c.@7½c.
Still Hogs	4¾c.@5c.		6¾c.@6¾c.
Mast fed Hogs	3¼c.@4c.		5c.@5½c.

The market is over-stocked with light Hogs and short of heavy prime corn Hogs. Mast Hogs are selling slow at the above quotation, and not wanted at any price.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 3, 1858.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

Potatoes are gradually advancing upon their previous high prices. They are not likely to be lower before navigation opens in the Spring.

Cabbages, Spinach, Parsnips and Salsify are difficult of access, now that the ground is frozen, and they are consequently scarce in market.

Apples are decreasing in amount, with no fresh arrivals. They are now worth from $3 50 to $4 ₱ bbl., in large lots of miscellaneous kinds and quality.

Butter is more active at improving rates, both for home use and for shipping. Receipts are lighter, and the small amount of really *good* Butter finds a very ready market.

Eggs are again dull, at a season when they are expected to be in brisk demand, at high prices. Philadelphia and Cincinnati contribute the chief supply. Very little is doing with limed Eggs, while fresh are worth only 15c. ₱ dozen.

Poultry is in moderate demand, with more free receipts from the West and Canada. Prices are less firm and declining on most kinds.

Venison is just now more abundant, though not in large supplies.

Potatoes—Junes, ₱ bbl.	$2 50	@	$3 00
Potatoes—Northern Mercer, ₱ bbl.	3 25	@	3 50
Potatoes—Jersey Mercers, ₱ bbl.	3 25	@	3 75
Potatoes—Peach Blow, ₱ bbl.	3 25	@	3 50
Potatoes—Whites, ₱ bbl.	2 50	@	2 75
Potatoes—California, ₱ bbl.	—	@	2 00
Potatoes—Round Red, ₱ bbl.	2 25	@	—
Potatoes—Carters, ₱ bbl.	3 50	@	4 00
Potatoes—Nova Scotia, ₱ bushel	1 00	@	1 10
Potatoes—Sweet, Delaware, ₱ bbl.	5 00	@	5 50
Onions—Red, ₱ bbl.	1 50	@	1 75
Onions—White, ₱ bbl.	2 50	@	3 00
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
Beets—₱ bbl	1 50	@	—
Carrots—₱ bbl.	1 12	@	1 50
Parsnips—₱ bbl.	1 12	@	1 25
Salsify—₱ dozen bunches	1 12	@	1 25
Cranberries—Common, ₱ bbl.	10 00	@	10 50
Cranberries—Extra, ₱ bbl.	11 00	@	12 00
Chestnuts—₱ bushel	1 50	@	2 00
Hickory Nuts—₱ bushel	2 50	@	—
Black Walnuts—₱ bush.	1 00	@	—
Peanuts—Va., ₱ bushel	60	@	75
Peanuts—Wilmington, ₱ bushel	1 12	@	1 25
Apples—Common, ₱ bbl.	3 00	@	3 50
Apples—Gilliflower, ₱ bbl.	3 50	@	3 75
Apples—Spitzenberg, ₱ bbl.	5 00	@	6 00
Apples—Greenings, ₱ bbl.	4 00	@	4 50
Apples—Talman Sweets, ₱ bbl.	4 00	@	4 25
Apples—Dried Southern, ₱ ₱.	6	@	7
Apples—Dried Northern, ₱ ₱.	6½	@	7¾
Peaches—Dried, ₱ ₱.	18	@	20
Turnips—Rutabagas, ₱ bbl.	50	@	62
Cabbages—₱ 100	5 00	@	6 00
Sea Kale—₱ dozen	31	@	37
Spinach—₱ bbl.	2 50	@	3 00
Fetticus—₱ basket	1 00	@	1 12
Leeks—₱ 100 bunches	4 00	@	—
Celery—₱ doz.	1 00	@	1 25
Garlic—₱ 100	5 00	@	—
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ₱ ₱.	28	@	30
Butter—State, ₱ ₱.	22	@	25
Ohio and other Western States, ₱ ₱.	15	@	16
Lard—In bbls.	9	@	10
Lard—Kegs	9½	@	10½
Cheese—₱ ₱.	6	@	9½
Eggs—Fresh, ₱ doz.	—	@	15
Eggs—Limed, ₱ doz.	8	@	10
Fowls—Western, ₱ ₱.	10	@	11
Fowls—Bucks County, ₱ ₱.	13	@	15
Chickens—₱ ₱.	12	@	14
Ducks—₱ ₱.	16	@	21
Ducks—Canvass Back, ₱ pair	2 50	@	3 00
Ducks—Red Heads, ₱ pair	1 12	@	1 25
Ducks—Broad Bill, ₱ pair	38	@	50
Turkeys—₱ ₱.	13	@	15
Turkeys—Wild, each	2 00	@	5 00
Turkeys—Western, ₱ ₱.	10	@	12
Geese—₱ ₱.	9	@	11
Guinea Fowls—₱ pair	44	@	50
Pigeons—Squab, ₱ doz.	2 50	@	3 00
Partridge—₱ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Prairie Hens—₱ pair	75	@	88
Quails—₱ doz.	3 50	@	4 00
Roasting Pigs	1 25	@	2 50
Rabbits—Each	18	@	25
Hares—Each	37	@	50
Squirrels—Each	6	@	8
Venison—Saddle, ₱ ₱.	12	@	13
Venison—Carcass, ₱ ₱.	9	@	11

Markets. *Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW YORK, Wednesday, March 3, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday, 145 bbls. Ashes; 6,918 bbls. Flour; 1,965 bushels Wheat; 17,935 bushels Corn; 8,600 bushels Oats; 326 pkgs. Provisions, and 437 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported since our last of about 30 bbls., in lots, at $6@$6 12½ for Pots, and $6 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 1,936 bbls., including 1,167 bbls. Pots, and 769 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—American Yellow, 27½c.@28¼c., cash, ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Are in pretty active request at our revised quotations: Patent Sperm at 50c.; plain do., at 40c.; Stearic at 26c.@27c.; and Adamantine at 18c.@20c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—The demand is limited, but holders manifest more confidence. Sales 35 bags Maracaibo at 12c @12¼c.; and 170 bags Rio at 10¾c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. We quote Java, 16¾c.@17¾c.; Maracaibo at 11c @15c.; Rio at 9c.@11¼c.; Bahia at 9¾c.@10c.; and St. Domingo at 10c @10½c.

Stock of Coffee in Boston, March 1.

	1857.	1858.
Java, packets	19,700	—
Manila, packets	—	400
Manila, bags	—	113
Singapore, packets	5,632	—
Singapore, bags	1,956	—
St. Domingo, bags	521	6,968
Total, packages	27,809	7,481

COTTON—Is less sought after and is rather heavy, including Middling at 12c. for Upland, and 12¼c.@ 12¾c. for Gulf, ₱ lb. Our available supply amounts to 23,803 bales against 86,352 bales same time last year.

COPPER—Ingot continues in lively request, including Baltic, at 25c.½@26c., and Lake Superior at 26c.@26½c. ₱ lb. Other kinds are salable and steady.

FIRE CRACKERS—Are active and advancing. Canton $1 50@$1 52½ for No. 1, and $1 05@$1 10 for No. 2, per box.

FISH—The demand is fair for Dry Cod and Massachusetts Mackerel, but is limited for Herring at our revised quotations. Dry Cod, $3 25@$3 62½ ₱ cwt. Pickled Cod, $3 50@$3 75 ₱ bbl.; Massachusetts Mackerel, at $10 75@$11 for small No. 1; $9 75@$10 for large No. 2; $9 for medium small No. 2; and $8 for medium No. 3; Halifax Mackerel, at $17 50@$18 for No 1; $9 25@$9 62½ for No. 2, and $6 75@$8 for No. 3. ₱ bbl; Pickled Salmon, at $22@$32 ₱ tc., and $22@$23 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $2 75@$3 25 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring, at 3½c @35c. for scaled and 12½c @15c. for No. 1, ₱ box; Dutch Herring, $1 50@ $1 62½ ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in pretty active request, mainly for home use, at steady prices. Sales 8,500 bbls.

Common to good Superfine State	$4 25	@	4 30
Extra State	4 40	@	4 60
Superfine Western	4 25	@	4 35
Superfine Ohio	4 40	@	4 50
Fancy Ohio	4 50	@	4 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 40	@	5 00
Extra Ohio	4 80	@	5 30
Fancy Genesee	4 30	@	4 40
Extra Genesee	5 30	@	7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 10	@	7 00

Canadian Flour is in demand, at former prices. Sales 630 bbls. common to good extra at $4 50@ $5 50 ₱ bbl. Southern is pretty brisk at old rates. The transactions since our last comprise 2,000 bbls., in lots, at $4 75@$8 25 for low mixed to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and languid at $3@ $3 75 for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at former quotations: $3 for Jersey, and $3 4(@$3 45 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour $2 @ $2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

DYEWOODS—Are held above the views of buyers and are inactive.

Stock of Dyewoods in New-York, March 1.

	1857.	1858.
Barwood, tons	370	510
Camwood, tons	—	47
Fustic, tons	204	633
Lima Wood, tons	—	200
Logwood, tons	523	1,389
Sapan Wood, tons	—	37
Total, tons	1,097	2,816

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in fair request, and are quoted firm.

FRUIT—Raisins are moderately inquired for, including Layer at $3@$3 12½, and Bunch at $2 50@ $2 60, ₱ whole box. Other articles are quiet, yet essentially unaltered in value.

GRAIN—Wheat, of desirable quality, is scarce and wanted, at firmer prices. Sales have been reported of a few small lots, including common to very choice White Southern, in store, at $1 33@$1 50; and damaged Red do., at 90c, ₱ bushel. Corn is plentier and cheaper. Sales—41,000 bushels new crop at 65c @ 67c. for poor to good Yellow, and 65c.@68c. for poor to choice White Southern, ₱ bushel. Toward the close, holders appeared to be less eager to realize. A limited inquiry prevails for Rye at 68c.@70c. Barley at 65c @ 71c., and Barley Malt at 80c @90c., ₱ bushel. Oats are in moderate request and are worth 45c.@46c. for Western; 43c.@45c. for State; 34c.@38c. for Pennsylvania; 33c.@37c. for Jersey, and 28c.@35c. for Southern ₱ bushel.

HAY—900 bales North River brought 65c.@75c., cash. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is dull, and prices are entirely nominal.

Stock in New-York, March 1.

	1857. Tons.	1857. Bales.	1858. Tons.	1858. Bales.
Undressed American	—	339	—	436
Dressed American	—	262	—	233
Russian	50	—	450	—
Manilla	—	11,523	—	25,355
Other Foreign	—	1 330	—	3,365
Total	50	13.454	450	29,391

HIDES—Sales have been reported of 3,000 prime Buenos Ayres Hides, and 1 200 Buenos Ayres Kips, each 25c. ₱ lb., 6 months' credit, and a lot of California on terms not made public. Stock of all kinds in first hands, to-day, 260,584 against 41,618 same time in 1857, and 46,638 same time in 1856.

Imports into New-York from Jan. 1 to March 1:

	1857.	1858.
Total, number	333 226	178,882

HONEY—Is arriving and selling slowly, including prime Cuba, free, at 72½ c.@75c., cash, ₱ gallon.

HOPS—Are in limited request at our quotations: last year's crop at 4c.@6c. ₱ lb.; old, 2½c.@3¼c., cash, ₱ lb.

IRON—Continues inactive at former prices, including Scotch Pig, at $23 50@$26, cash, and $26@$27 usual credit, ₱ ton.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 25 ₱ M.

LEAD—Is inactive, parties disagreeing about prices.

LEATHER—Sole is in brisk request, and prices continue to favor factors. French Calf Skins are salable and steady at $1@$1 10 for 20-lb.; $1@$1 05 for 25-lb.; 95c.@$1 for 30-lb.; and 85c.@90c. for 35 lb. English Salted Sheep Skins continue quiet at about previous quotations.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is good at former prices. New-Orleans 27c.@31c.; Porto Rico, 26c.@33c.; Cuba Muscovado at 22c.@26c.; Clayed Cuba 19c.@22c., ₱ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in Boston, March 1.

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total, hhds	2,500	4,200	2,048

NAILS—Cut, 3¼c.; German Wrought, 5¼c.@5¾c.; Clinch 6¼c. ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine continues scarce and in demand at $3 75 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is in request at 46½c.@47c., cash, ₱ gallon. Holders now ask more. Tar ranges from $1 87½@$2 37½, and Pitch from $1 87½@$2 ₱ bbl., with a limited inquiry. Resin is saleable and firm at $1 50@$1 52½, for Common ₱ 310 lbs., delivered; $2 50@$3 50 for No. 1, and $3 50@$5 50 for White and Pale, ₱ 280 lbs.

OIL-CAKE—City thin oblong, in bbls, $35@$36; Western thick at $28@$30 ₱ ton.

OILS—Crude Whale is heavy and languid at 50c. @53c. ₱ gallon. Crude Sperm is quiet, but is quoted at $1 25 ₱ gallon. Refined varieties are selling slowly, including bleached Winter Whale, at 67c.@70c., and unbleached Winter Sperm at $1 30 ₱ gallon. Olive Oil, $1 10@$1 15 ₱ gallon, and $3@$3 12½ ₱ basket. Palm Oil, 8½c.; Tallow Oil 10c., ₱ lb. Lard Oil, 85c.@$1 ₱ gallon. Linseed is in moderate demand, and is firm at 57c.@58c., cash, ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, March 1—Sperm—There has been a steady demand through the week, and sales have reached 1,800 bbls for manufacturing, at $1 25 ₱ gallon, and a parcel of about 50 bbls., very handsome, brought $1 25½ ₱ gallon, the market closing with further inquiries and firm at quotations. Whale is in moderate demand, and we notice sales of 1,650 bbls. for manufacturing, at 53c. ₱ gallon—a price which holders generally will not sell at. Whalebone—We hear of no transactions in the market.—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PLASTER PARIS—Nova Scotia, blue and white, $2 75 ₱ ton; Calcined, $1 25@$1 50 ₱ barrel.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in improved demand at higher prices for Mess and lower rates for Prime. Sales have been reported of about 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $16 40@$16 70 for Mess; $16@$16 25 for Prime Mess; and $12 75@$13 for Prime, ₱ bbl. It was also reported that a Government contract for 850 bbls. Mess Pork was secured at $17 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at former rates, 8½c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet, yet steady, at 8¾c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for at firmer prices. The transactions since our last embrace 270 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9¾

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THUBSDAY MARCH 4, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

The Times for California.

The Times for California will be issued To-Morrow Morning, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail Steamship *Moses Taylor*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain the Proceedings in Congress; complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California, Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths. Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

Price—In Wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth-street—Italian Opera—Robert le Diable

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Madame Louise Tourniaire—Van Amburgh's Menagerie.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—Jessie Brown.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway—Green Bushes—An Unprotected Female.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—New-York Girls—Herne the Hunter—In and Out of Place.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Robbers—Captain Kyd—Spectre Bridegroom.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—The Somnambulist—Evening—The Page of History—The Poor Child of New-York—The Actress.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad....5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail through Western Ohio....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, &c.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The City of Washington leaves N. Y. for Liverpool, Mar. 4
The Empire City leaves N. Y. for Havana, &c....March 4
The Moses Taylor leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall.....March 5
The Arago leaves New-York for Havre.....March 6
The Northern Light leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall..March 10

☞ The European mails by the *Arago*, (the next mail steamer for Europe,) will close at the New-York Post-Office on Saturday morning at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, Mr. Seward made his expected speech on the Kansas question, which will be found reported in full elsewhere. He was followed by Mr. Thompson, of New-Jersey, in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. In the House, the Senate resolution authorizing the President to appoint any officers affected by the action of the Naval Retiring Board to their former positions, was passed by seventy-one majority. No other business was done.

The House Select Committee on Kansas held their last meeting last night, and a report expressive of the views of the majority was read by Mr. Stephens, of Georgia. It of course upholds the well-understood Pro-Slavery arguments in favor of the legality of the Lecompton Constitution. The positions of Messrs. Douglas, Walker and Stanton are also reviewed in the report, and these gentlemen are charged with inconsistency. It was resolved by the Committee to obtain information relative to the census, and some other documentary evidence, before reporting to the House.

In the State Senate yesterday, favorable reports were made on the bills to empower married women to dispose of their property by will, and making the husband the ultimate heir of the deceased wife, and *vice versâ*. After the transaction of some other business the Senate went into Executive Session, and had quite a stormy time over Governor King's nominations of Harbor-Masters. The Democratic friends of Messrs. Brennan and Schultz made a strong fight, but all the nominees were finally confirmed—the Republicans and Americans voting together. In the Assembly, the report of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation was received. The Committee express the opinion that further investigation should be made into the manner of conducting affairs at the Castle Garden Emigrant Dépôt, and submit a resolution for the appointment of a Special Committee for that purpose. The report and resolution were adopted.

Another dreadful steamboat disaster occurred on Monday morning last. The steamboat *Eliza Battle*, running on the Alabama River, was burned at a place known as Kemp's Landing, near Demopolis, and thirty-nine persons lost their lives—many of the sufferers being frozen in the water. The banks of the Alabama River are very high and precipitous, and Kemp's Landing is probably merely the location of one of the slides by means of which cotton is loaded on to the boats from the summit. The difficulty of gaining the shore from the water will most likely account for the frightful loss of life. Twelve hundred bales of cotton were also destroyed.

The Connecticut Democratic State Convention, for the nomination of State officers, met at New-Haven yesterday, and nominated Gen. James T. Pratt for Governor, John Cotton Smith for Lieutenant Governor, F. Williams for Secretary of State, Daniel B Warner for Treasurer, and Peleg C. Child for Comptroller. After considerable warm debate, a series of resolutions were adopted, which indorse the policy of President Buchanan as expressed in his Inaugural Address and several Messages.

The Louisiana House of Representatives have passed a bill authorizing a company, which is already organized, to import twenty-five hundred free blacks from the African coast, to be indentured for a term of not less than fifteen years.

The Academy of Medicine had a stormy meeting last night. The evening was mostly surrendered to the discussion of a paper which the Committee on Ethics had considered, but not venturing themselves to handle, had referred at a preceding meeting to the Academy, suggesting that it be read. The paper proved to be a letter from a Committee of the Academy, in strong terms denouncing the Philadelphia County Medical Society to Dr. P. Meredith Reese for his letter of recommendation of Dr. McClintock as a capable person to take charge of the Blockley Hospital. After reading the letter it was moved to re-refer it to the Committee on Ethics, but Dr. Reese proved that the Committee had disqualified itself to pass upon it. Several motions were made and withdrawn, or voted down, but at last, under the previous question, a resolution was adopted by 34 Ayes to 16 Nays, expressing the regret of the Academy on hearing that one of its Fellows had recommended to a place of high professional responsibility an individual who had forfeited his rank in the profession. This was presumed by Dr. Reese himself to be a censure upon him, though nothing in the resolution indicated that it might be a censure upon one of the members of the Code of Ethics. The debates were very spirited, personal and bitter.

For three evenings past the School Committee of the Eleventh Ward have met at Ward School No. 15, to investigate certain charges made against a School Commissioner and the Principal of the Female Department in that school. The charges referred to were recently brought before the public in an anonymous letter, which appeared in a weekly journal of this City, and the investigation followed as a matter of course. On Monday night Mr. McGuire, Inspector of Schools, promised the Committee that on Tuesday he would communicate the name of the author of the letter, or produce him *in propriâ personâ*. A gentleman, named Smiler, presented himself at the meeting of the Committee on Tuesday evening, and stated that he was an intimate friend of the author, who could not himself appear, owing to sickness in his family. The author of the letter, he said, had no charge to make against any individual in the Eleventh Ward, and the letter alluded to had no local reference, but was altogether of a general character. However, if the Committee were bent on investigating the charges implied in that letter, he would object, on the author's part, to such a tribunal, unless the teachers and officers of the school could be examined under oath. Mr. Samuel S. Acker, the chairman, replied that the Committee was composed of some of the most respectable members of the Board, and that any teacher of the school he might desire to examine should be produced forthwith. Mr. Smiler accordingly promised to attend last night, but failed to keep his word. All the members of the Board, except one, were present, but nobody appeared to make any charge against any teacher or Commissioner, and, after waiting an hour, the meeting was adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.

The case of Flagg *vs.* Smith, for alleged fraud in the Comptroller's office, came up for a fourth hearing before Recorder Barnard yesterday, Ex-Judge Whiting, as on the previous occasion, appearing for the prosecution, and Mr. John Graham conducting the defence. The first witness examined was Mr. Charles Devlin, Jr., son of the ex-Street Commissioner, who deposed that a note shown him, dated November 11, 1857, for $5,790, was in his father's handwriting, and not in that of Mr. John Fitzpatrick. Mr. John A. Stewart, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, was the next witness. He could not say whether the Bank, at the time of its failure, held an assignment on a contract for paving Forty-ninth-street from Sixth to Eighth-avenue. The design of the prosecution was to show that Smith and Fitzpatrick, at the time of the alleged alteration of the amount, respecting which this charge has arisen, were in pecuniary difficulties in respect to their relation with the Bank. The cross-examination of Mr. Graham elicited the fact that Ex-Judge Whiting, and Mr. Cady went to the Bowery Bank for the purpose of examining the books, to ascertain whether any of Fernando Wood's notes had been discounted at the Bank for Charles Devlin, but the ulterior design of those gentlemen in this investigation was not allowed to be shown, the Recorder ruling out Mr. Graham's question. The further hearing of the case was adjourned to this morning, at 12 M.

A very entertaining and, generally speaking, a very fair and accurate account of Kansas, its physical characteristics, agricultural resources, mineral wealth, and commercial advantages was read, last evening, in Hope Chapel, by R. H. Shannon, Esq., who has traveled extensively through that Territory. He barely alluded to the political discords which have originated in it, and that only for the purpose of permitting him to state that, whether Congress accept or reject the Lecompton Constitution, the people of Kansas must eventually, and from the necessity of things, determine the character of the institutions under which they are to live.

"An Evening at Home—Old Scenes and Faces of the Old Land," was the title of an address delivered in the Assembly Rooms, last evening, by Mr. Thomas Francis Meagher, to as large an audience as could be crowded into the building.

The business transacted in the Court of Sessions yesterday, was very trifling. James Thompson was tried for an alleged burglary on the store of John Maynagh, on Jan. 8, and acquitted. Sarah Kuker was charged with petit larceny and acquitted. John Winant was convicted of stealing a horse and harness, worth $140, the property of Samuel Goodwin, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Miss Sarah L. Lewis, one of the teachers in the primary department of the Public School in West Eighteenth-street, near Eighth-avenue, was yesterday so severely burned that there is very little hope of her recovery. Her clothes caught fire from the stove during school hours, and the children rushed frantically from the building crying "Fire!" Great excitement prevailed for a time among the people in the vicinity, who thought the building was on fire. Fortunately none of the children were injured in getting out of the building; the escape of all of them under the circumstances was remarkable. Some were injured, but none seriously.

A serious, perhaps fatal, stabbing affray occurred in a lager-bier saloon, in Jersey City, Tuesday night. Charles Pfeil, a German was so severely wounded that he is not expected to recover. In his *ante-mortem* examination he charges Christian Warner and Carl Bachman with the assault. The latter has been arrested.

The cattle markets were rather poorly supplied with really good bullocks yesterday. The total City receipts for the week (2,582) were but 75 below the preceding week, but the poorer quality and inferior weights made the actual decrease in supply much greater than is indicated by the numbers. Butchers found it difficult to obtain their usual quota of first quality of beef, and the better grades of bullocks went up 4c.@1c. ₱ lb, while medium and poorer animals advanced but little. A beginning towards reduction in Railroad freights has been made, which brought forward larger numbers from Illinois,—that State contributing about one-third of our supply of beef this week. A comparison of yesterday's market with the corresponding week last year, shows a decline in prices of *twenty to twenty-five per cent.* in the wholesale cost of beef. Consumers who keep their "pass books" can readily ascertain whether they are enjoying their share of this cheapening of meat. The producer who gets perhaps $1,500 less for his 100 head of cattle, no doubt appreciates the change.

The General Markets, yesterday, were pretty active for Flour at steady prices, and for Corn at lower rates. Wheat was scarce and higher. Cotton attracted less attention, and closed heavily. A fair business was transacted in Sugars and Molasses: in the former at somewhat firmer prices. Teas were less sought after, and were less buoyant. Pork was brisker and dearer. Spirits Turpentine was more active, and it advanced a shade. Freights were quiet,—with 598 vessels of all classes in port. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday. No business of importance was transacted.

At the meeting of the Board of Education last evening, resolutions, reported by the Finance Committee, setting apart $1,126,013 06, school money, for the expense of the Department for 1858—including $30,437 42 to meet the amount overdrawn in 1857—were adopted. Considerable business of little importance was transacted.

Mr. Seward's Speech.

The speech of Hon. William H. Seward, delivered yesterday in the United States Senate, on the Kansas Question, which we give in this morning's Times, will be read with all the interest due to the importance of the subject, and the ability with which he has discussed it. This effort of Mr. S. does not fall below the greatness of the occasion, or the standard of his best productions. As a clear and cogent argument, it can hardly fail to carry conviction even in the face of prejudice, while as a historical analysis of the struggle between Freedom and Slavery, there are few who may not find it instructive.

Senator S. reviews the policy of the Government in respect to Slavery with marked force and perspicuity. He regards the controversy between Free and Slave Labor as a struggle of antagonistic systems for mastery, which must go on until the complete triumph of freedom shall be achieved—an event which, however retarded by the intervention of Executive authority or temporary expedients, is certain eventually to take place.

He adverts to the fact, that the ascendancy of the slave States originally existing has been reversed; to the reversed policy of the National Government, which in the early period of the republic favored freedom, whereas now its influence is given to strengthen Slavery; and shows the course now pursued to be detrimental to the best interests of the republic.

Referring to the remarkable action taken by the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case at the incoming of the Buchanan Administration, to sanction the establishment of Slavery in Kansas, by declaring the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional, he calls upon the Court to recede from its uncalled-for and iniquitous dictum, in which the people never will acquiesce, and announces that the North will restore that tribunal to its former dignity and independence by such reorganization as shall place it in sympathy with the predominant spirit of Freedom.

To the South Mr. Seward declares, in temperate language, but with unalterable firmness, that its only safety consists in relinquishing all endeavors to bring more Slave States into the Union.

Addressing himself to those distinguished Democrats who have recently taken position on the side of Freedom, he hails their accession with cordiality and magnanimity, professing his willingness to labor by their side, or follow their lead, as may best subserve the common cause.

But we need not further follow the speech through its various points. It is one which will be read by men of all parties, and in all sections. Here, at the North, there can be but few who, in their hearts, dissent from its positions; and at the South, its unexceptionable tone will, we are confident, secure to it a degree of attention not usually accorded in that quarter to arguments against the extension of Slavery.

A Year's Experiment.

Just twelve months ago to-day, Mr. Buchanan took the oaths of office as President of the United States. He was the elect, not indeed of the nation, but of a great national party, strong in the North and in the South. He had been supported throughout the most exciting canvass which this country has ever seen, by a combination of Northern statesmen, calling themselves conservative, with Southern statesmen professing to be revolutionary, and threatening to be destructive; and it was the avowed belief of his Northern advocates, that if he could be elected to the Presidential Chair, he would immediately exercise an influence upon the whole country, so manifestly just and patriotic, that all the loyalty of the North would soon be rallied to his side, and all the sensitive pride of the South conciliated to his views. Men of antecedents the most dissimilar, and presumably of aims the most antagonistic, the Walkers of Mississippi, and the Douglases of Illinois, the Forneys of Pennsylvania, and the Wises of Virginia, combined their forces to secure the elevation to the Chief Magistracy of a man secured, as it was said, by his past respectability, from all suspicion of base and sectional intrigue, and by his venerable age from every imputation of a desire to manœuvre for his election to a second term to office. He was to appease at once the fury of the factions by which the Union was distracted; he was to regenerate the administration of public affairs, corrupted by the flagrant venality and open partisanship of the outgoing Executive; he was to secure the admission of Kansas under the forms of law, and with an ample guarantee to all her inhabitants of their rights, individual and collective, under the Constitution. All these claims were made for Mr. Buchanan, and all these expectations of his course were put forward by his friends with so much gravity and confidence, that many of those who had most energetically opposed the election of the Democratic nominee, reconciled themselves to the event of the contest, by a determination to await the developments of a policy of which so much substantial good was augured by men sincerely patriotic and reasonably clear of sight. But one-fourth part of Mr. Buchanan's term of office has already elapsed, and what has he done? This day, the anniversary of his entrance upon a position rich with innumerable opportunities, is to be celebrated in the chief city of the Union, which is also the capital of the Democratic Party, by a Convention of the "friends of the Administration," called to "strengthen the hands of the National Executive," not against the party ever whose votes and efforts Mr. Buchanan triumphed twelve months and more ago, but against the most conspicuous and powerful members of the organization by which he was nominated and chosen! So utterly has this grave and respectable statesman failed to impress upon the nation a fresh and poignant sense of his patriotism and his capacity, that his nearest friends have openly abjured his policy, and openly denounce the measures to which he has committed his name and fame, as violent, radical, revolutionary and turbulent in the extreme.

By the heroics of Governor Wise in Virginia, by the machinations of Mr. Forney in Pennsylvania, by the eloquence of Mr. Douglas in the West, and by the diplomacy of Mr. Robert J. Walker in the country at large, Mr. James Buchanan was elected, in 1856, to the Presidency of the United States. By the combined voices of these same men, between whom it is simply ridiculous to imagine that any concert of action exists or can exist, President Buchanan is in 1858 proclaimed a rash and disorganizing demagogue, whose career must be arrested by the will of the people, if the Nation is to be saved from an indefinite future of irreparable troubles and incalculable difficulties. And so sternly has the warning of these men and of hundreds of others been echoed by Democrats of ancient and unquestionable standing in the metropolis of New-York, that all the machinery of official patronage must needs be set at work, and all the placid traditional supporters of the abstract Democratic policy must needs be called up from their offices and their homes to enact the parts of Aaron and of Hur to the Pennsylvanian Moses, and to "hold up his hand" through a battle which he and he alone has provoked by his conspicuous infidelity to the expectations of his friends.

We have no ill words to hurl at the gentlemen who have committed themselves to this slightly ridiculous and altogether melancholy demonstration. Doubtless the wisest and most respectable of them are governed only by a general disposition to "put off the evil day," and by a vague notion, such as comfortable business men are apt to entertain, that if an "extension" can be had, all will go well. They simply wish to rid themselves of the "Kansas question," and they fancy that if they will only "strengthen the hands" of Mr. Buchanan, their object can be accomplished. But as business men, they are probably in the habit of estimating projects and projectors somewhat by the standard of success; and we beg them therefore to consider the "account of profit and loss," as presented in a single year of Mr. Buchanan's experiment.

For Mr. Buchanan himself the sad history of his first year of power is full of warning and instruction. It should teach him, if anything can, that nothing can be more hopeless than the attempt to govern a great people, and to control secular issues of political philosophy and of social economy, by the petty manœuvres of a county caucus, and by the vulgar influences of a legislative lobby. It should teach him that, while a man who succeeds in his objects by scheming and cabals must always become odious to his fellows, a man who schemes and cabals without success must also become contemptible; and it should warn him with irresistible solemnity against the pitiful fate which must impend over any statesman who begins a twelvemonth's exercise of auspicious authority with the united support of all his own party and of hundreds of eminent men, long his opponents—only to end it with a dismal appeal for the "strengthening of his hands" to a mere section of his former friends and against the hostile array of his most influential supporters. Three years yet remain to Mr. Buchanan. Before he further commits himself to the course which he has thus far pursued, let him reflect, for but a single moment, upon the spectacle which this day offers, and compare the candidate of 1856 marching onward to the White House between the old Whigs of Massachusetts and the old Democracy of Virginia—with the President of 1858, spurned by the fillibusters of Louisiana, repudiated by the conservatives of New-England, rejected by the progressives of the West, and literally begging the bread of political life at the hands of James Gordon Bennett, and in the aisles of Tammany Hall.

The New York Dispensary.

Every season of the year makes its peculiar demands upon the humanity of man to his fellow-man—for with every season the point of pressure varies of those wants and pains which make up almost the whole of life to so many in every land. The heats of Summer relieve the poor from the terrors of the famine and of frost, only to afflict them with the perils of pestilence; and the transitions of Spring and Fall, which affect the best nurtured constitutions of the most fortunate, breed among the indigent infinite sickness and suffering of just those kinds which make the least show of demand upon our sympathies, but which also most effectually disable their victims from the daily labors upon which their very existence depends. It is in the Spring, the Summer and the Fall that the unostentatious charities of medical assistance and advice become invaluable to the poor, and arrest by their silent agency a long train of the calamities and burdens which society must always inherit from those who have no other legacy to leave behind them. We have called attention in former years to the usefulness and importance of the Dispensary system in such a city as New-York, and we wish that we could fully impress upon our readers the sense which we ourselves entertain of the value to society at large of the timely medical aid thus afforded to those whose manner of life particularly exposes them to disease, while their scanty means preclude them from commanding the services of a physician. In the sixty-eighth Annual Report of the New-York Dispensary, which has just been issued, we find, for instance, that during the past year the prescriptions of the House have varied from 487 to 216 per day—that 28,663 persons have received advice at the Dispensary, and 6,140 at their own homes. The least reflection upon these figures must set before the reader's imagination a startling picture of the army of diseases by which the poorest and most exposed quarters of our City are steadily beleaguered, and with which this Dispensary does manful battle year after year—with insufficient force, indeed, but with unabated zeal. As ship-load after ship-load of emigrants is discharged upon our wharves, the duties of the officers of the Dispensary multiply, and it is in no small measure to their efficiency and to the organization which they have effected that we owe the limitation of that frightful scourge, the small-pox, which broke out during the last quarter of 1857, with a threatening vehemence long unknown in this City. More than 2,200 vaccinations were gratuitously performed by the New-York Dispensary in the course of the last twelvemonth. As a protective bulwark between the outworks and the citadel of our urban civilization, this Institution deserves and should receive a prompt accession of strength both from the City Government and from individual charity.

Railroad Passes.

It is no secret that railroads make a practice of giving free passes to a large number of persons, whose influence it is deemed prudent to conciliate. Among those favored in this way are public officers, members of the Legislature, the Press, &c.; and it is fair to presume that the privilege is expected to be paid for by some sort of service rendered to the roads. Such service need not be improper or wrong. But notoriously there exists in the minds of the masses, who pay when they travel, a suspicion that newspapers are biased in their judgments, and legislators in their action, by the favors thus bestowed. This suspicion is specially emphatic in respect to members of the Legislature, against whom, in some quarters, corruption is freely charged, it being assumed that legislation is rendered, in many cases, invidiously favorable to railroads, by a sense of obligation on the part of the people's representatives.

It is with reference, as may be supposed, to this state of the public mind, that Senator Stow has introduced his bill to prohibit free riding by members of the Legislature. The proposed measure, as our readers will have noticed, excites more of discussion and feeling in the Senate than its intrinsic importance would seem to justify. The habit which Mr. S. undertakes to reform is one that might well be discarded. But it is a pity the object could not be accomplished by regard for public opinion, without a penal enactment. The passage of the bill would be little short of a confession; and however willing honorable gentlemen may be to abandon a questionable practice, to preface the act with an admission of guilt such as the bill implies, is by no means pleasant.

Mr. Stow advocates his measure with zeal, while on the other hand Senator Noxon has discovered what he considers a better way. He has moved an amendment which will relieve honorable gentlemen from a sense of obligation to Railroad Directors, and, at the same time, secure free tickets, by compelling all the Railroads in the State to supply passes to every member of the Legislature.

Mr. Stow's bill may be right in principle, but Mr. Noxon's substitute possesses the elements of success. Whether it will prove acceptable to the community we do not undertake to predict; but of its popularity in the Legislature there can be no doubt whatever.

The Lecompton Meetings—Timidity or Treachery of the Democracy.—The Mozart Hall meeting was a failure. We gave a very full and impartial report of the proceedings in yesterday's Times, and any person who read them must have observed that they were tame and spiritless. The meeting was not large,—the speakers were all third-rate men,—there was no enthusiasm, and President Buchanan was not in the least "strengthened" by this demonstration.

The reason is obvious. The managers of the meeting were not in earnest about it. They did not mean that the strong points of the Lecompton movement should be placed before the public. They purposely and intentionally *refused* to invite Gen. Calhoun to address the meeting, and confined their invitations to an old Tennessee Whig who has fought Democracy all his life, and to three or four small Democratic lights who had nothing whatever to say upon this great and engrossing subject. We have heard it hinted that this meeting was really a Douglas operation, intended to take the edge off the meeting at Tammany to-night: and the fact that Senator Jones dwelt so long in his speech upon the Kansas *election frauds*, and said they were no greater than are always committed in this Democratic Metropolis, gives a color of probability to the suspicion.

We shall look for better things at Tammany to-night. It has not yet been positively announced that Gen. Calhoun will speak, but we can scarcely believe that Gen. Dix, John Van Buren and the other managers of this meeting, will be so forgetful of the proprieties of the occasion as to leave him out. The General is said to be in town awaiting an invitation. Let him be heard!

Another Court-house in the Park.—The Committee of the Board of Supervisors, who have had under consideration the petition of the Bar praying for suitable rooms for the accommodation of the Superior Court, have submitted a resolution directing application to be made to the Common Council for the immediate erection of a new Court-house on the northern corner of the Park, fronting Chambers-street, the cost of which shall be $300,000.

Of the necessity for a new Court-house, or new Court rooms, of some kind, there is no question, but the Common Council will hardly entertain the proposition to erect a new supplemental Court-house in the Park, while there is a law already in existence authorizing the construction of a new City Hall, at a cost of $2,000,000. If there is to be any new building in the Park, it should be large enough to accommodate all the Courts and public offices, which are now straggling all over the City, to the infinite confusion and cost of the people. There is already a congeries of ugly, inconvenient and insecure buildings in the Park, in the rear of the City Hall, and to erect another for the special accommodation of the Superior Court would be only increasing the troubles of which the public are now complaining. Temporary rooms may be easily secured for the accommodation of the Court, and all thoughts of erecting a new building should be abandoned until a suitable plan shall have been adopted for a new City Hall, and equal to all our present necessities, and calculated to meet the exigencies of the public service for the next fifty years. The most costly system in the end will be any attempt to put up a small building for present uses, which will in a very short time have to be removed.

Alarming Spread of the Pestilence.—There is a good deal of commotion at Albany in consequence of a rumor that corruption has reached that capital. A State Senator is reported to have been interested in the passage of a bill. We should not be in the least surprised if even our City Government should fall under suspicion, sooner or later.

Death of Freeman Hunt.—The editor and proprietor of *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*, Freeman Hunt, died at his residence in Brooklyn, yesterday morning, after a brief illness. Mr. Hunt was, in many respects, a man of remarkable character, and he is entitled to the credit of an inventor in publishing. He was the originator of several new schemes in periodical literature, and was successful in all, but he is most widely known as the originator and editor of the Magazine which bore his name. He was born in Quincy, Massachusetts, March 21, 1804 and served an apprenticeship to the printing business in Worcester in that State. He went to Boston after having learned his trade, where he established a lady's magazine, the first periodical of the kind that had been attempted in this country, of which Mrs. Hale, the present editor of *Godey's Lady's Book*, was the editor. He also projected, and published, in Boston, a child's paper, and was the financial editor of the *Penny Magazine*, published by an association of wood engravers. He abandoned these works, and came to New-York about twenty-five years since, his first work after he came being the "Book of the Hudson River." It is about twenty years since he established the *Merchants' Magazine*, which became at once successful, and has maintained its popularity up to the present time. Within the last three years he has published two volumes of *Lives of American Merchants*, and a volume entitled *Worth and Wealth*.

Mr. Hunt was not a man of brilliant talents or profound learning, but he was a skillful manager and exceedingly attentive to his business, and had accumulated a considerable fortune by it. He had an unfortunate foible for drink, which he strove manfully to overcome, and did, so far as not to allow it to interfere with his business engagements. He was three times married, his last wife and his widow, was a daughter of Hon. W. Parmenter, of East Cambridge, Mass.

Viscount Bury and the Hudson's Bay Company.—Viscount Bury, who lately held an appointment in Canada, and has, since his return to England, contributed a series of articles on that country to a monthly magazine, has placed a notice upon the books of the House of Commons relating to the Red River settlement and the Hudson's Bay Company, in the question of whose territories he has recently evinced considerable interest. The terms of his notice are, that he will call the attention of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to a report of a public meeting held at the Red River settlement, at which it was alleged that British subjects had been imprisoned by the authorities of the Hudson's Bay Company, on suspicion of having infringed the exclusive right of trade possessed by the Company; and inquire what instructions were given to the officer commanding the party of the Canadian Rifles, who are stated to have acted on the occasion in question under the direction of one of the Company's chief factors.

Fire in a Public School-House.

A Female Teacher Fatally Burned—Terrible Consternation of the Scholars.

A few minutes before 1½ P. M. yesterday, a large number of the pupils of Public School No. 39, in West Eighteenth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, suddenly came rushing from the building screaming "Fire," "A fire," at the top of their voices. The entire neighborhood was soon in the wildest excitement, and the parents and friends of the children greatly alarmed, hurried to the place. The firemen were speedily on the spot, but fortunately their services were not needed.

The cause of the alarm was soon ascertained. The clothes of Miss Sarah L. Lewis, one of the teachers, had caught fire from the stove in one of the class-rooms. There was a very hot fire in the stove, and Miss Lewis opened the door to diminish the heat. After doing so, she turned around to pass into the school-room, and her dress came in contact with the stove and caught fire. As she passed into the school-rooom, she discovered that her dress had taken fire, and endeavored unsuccessfully to extinguish the flames by pressing her skirts together. Almost instantly her clothes were all in a blaze, and becoming frightened, she rushed frantically up the aisle, on both sides of which the children were seated, crying, "Oh, save me! oh, save me!" The children at once became intensely excited, and commenced running for the door and hurrying down stairs in the wildest confusion. The screams of Miss Lewis speedily brought the other teachers to her assistance. Miss Crowell, the principal, with great presence of mind, closed the doors immediately to prevent the further escape of the children. The teachers quickly threw their shawls around the person of their unfortunate associate, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The excitement was such, however, that Miss Crowell directly afterwards fainted, and it was some time before she was restored to consciousness. Miss Lewis was speedily conveyed to the residence of her parents, No. 150 West Eighteenth-street, where proper medical aid was promptly rendered. She was found to be severely burned, and her physicians have but very little hope of her recovery. She is only 19 years of age, and had been employed in the school as a teacher but two days. Several children were severely bruised, but none seriously injured.

City Items.

It was so cold all day yesterday that the ice in the gutters scarcely melted for an hour, and the dry snow lay on the housetops without thawing. Perhaps this cold snap may be accounted for by the fact that the Knickerbocker Companies have just got 200,000 tons of ice into their houses.

An Irishman was caught stealing boots at the Astor House, early yesterday morning. He was taken, and so was his daguerreotype, with a pair of boots hanging over his neck.

Patrick Murphy and John Gaffney, boys, were arrested yesterday, and sent home to Massachusetts, where they are charged with stealing $400.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of Mrs Dugan, the circumstances of whose death were reported in yesterday's Times, rendered a verdict of "Death by Puerperal Convulsions."

Brooklyn Items.

That the Brooklyn Common Council should really set to work to rid the city of that nuisance—the Fire Department—is altogether too good to believe. Morality and the Insurance Companies ought to join their forces to help the Common Council, if they are in earnest, for the engine-houses are centres of the most ruinously corrupting influence, and it is a long while since anybody believed the Department to be either an economical or efficient organization for quenching fires. The Common Council's Committee on the subject are Alderman Lowber, Chairman, No. 199 Henry-street; Rowe, corner of Classon and Green avenues; Kalbfleisch, Bushwick, (Metropolitan avenue;) Ralphs, No. 239 South Fourth-street, E. D., and Jenkins, Division-avenue, near Fourth-street. Gentlemen, the eyes of Brooklyn are upon you.

There was a large assembly, including an unusual number of clergymen, yesterday afternoon at the Franklin-avenue Church, in attendance upon the funeral of the wife of Rev. Jos. Greenleaf, pastor of the church named. Mrs. Greenleaf was taken sick during the last Summer vacation, while visiting in New-England. She was brought home with much difficulty, and has lingered, gradually failing, until Sunday last, when she died. Rev. Mr. Rockwell preached a brief discourse over the remains, the other exercises of the occasion being conducted by Rev. S. J. Parke and Rev. Mr. Wells.

About 4 o'clock Tuesday morning two men entered a billiard saloon on Fulton-avenue and without cause fell to beating a man. The parties were attacked in turn by George Pell and John Clayton, who finally succeeded in putting their assailants to flight, but not until they severely injured one of them named Patrick Brannegan, *alias* "Scotty."

On the same morning a man was severely beaten by the Fulton Ferry hands for persisting in smoking in the ladies' cabin. Served him right.

New Gallery of Paintings.

Nye's Gallery of the Old Masters, which is now open at the old Art-Union Rooms, attracts an unusual degree of attention from artists and connoisseurs, on account of the large number of works of the old masters which it contains. The following testimonials by the first artists in the City, written when the collection was on exhibition before, and it was intended to have it open as a permanent gallery, will show the estimation in which it was held at the time:

"Recognizing the importance of the permanent establishment of a public gallery of the works of the great masters of painting and sculpture in this City, and considering Mr. Nye's collection now at Lyceum Gallery, in Broadway, worthy to form the nucleus of such a Gallery, we hereby cordially express a hope that his endeavors to place his collection permanently with us may meet with the cooperation of our fellow-citizens.

New-York, June 9, 1849.

D. Huntington,	M. K. Kellogg,
Thos. P. Rossiter,	Henry Peters Gray,
J. F. E. Prudhomme,	Thomas S. Cummings,
J. H. Sheppogue,	J. Vanderlyn,
John T. Peele,	Wm. S. Mount,
B. H. Meiers,	Paul P. Duggan,
Wm. Page,	Thomas Hicks,
T. A. Richards,	Louis Lang.

New-York, Aug. 23, 1848.

Mr. Gideon Nye—*Dear Sir:* In answer to your request to write you my impressions of the picture attributed to Titian, in your catalogue, I freely say, that I was struck from the first with the work as an original 'Titian,' and my frequent examinations of it since have quite confirmed me in this belief. Of its *merits*, it is here unnecessary and impossible to speak. I find *enough* to admire and study in it; it is with respect to its *originality* that I suppose you wish vouchers, as the fact of the *composition* being Titian's, is, of course, too well known to a limit of doubt.

And I should say there can be no question on this point. The peculiar manner of execution and the *quality* (as a substance) of Titian's works preclude the idea of its being a copy, to almost any intelligent observer of old pictures; and to those intimately acquainted with Titian's paintings, it is the more impossible, inasmuch as they believe this singular *quality* of his colors never to have been approached by either ancient or modern imitators.

There are also internal evidences in the work, of the strongest character, which to *me* are satisfactory, but which cannot be set forth here; indeed they would be quite inconclusive, except to those who have studied this master *con amore*.

In conclusion, I am only surprised how this work came *here*, and though an authentic history of the picture could not increase my belief in its originality, I believe a definite account of the whole gallery would do a great deal to give them credit with the *public*, who have a feverish suspicion of the 'Old Masters.' Very respectfully yours, &c.,

(Signed,) HENRY PETERS GRAY."

Dr. Gilligan's Arrest.

Coroner's Office, Wednesday, March 3, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having read a statement in this day's Times respecting Dr. Gilligan's arrest by me, I beg to say that it is incorrect. I am not disposed to injure the reputation of any man, therefore you will be pleased to correct any such insinuation.

S. S. HILLS, Coroner.

Stabbing Affray.—Barbara Hande, wife of John Hande, tailor, at No. 86 Avenue B, was stabbed Tuesday afternoon in the head and neck with a pair of shears by Joseph Beck, a journeyman in the employ of her husband. The parties had been disputing about some washing. The woman lies in a critical condition, but, it is believed, will survive her injuries. Beck, who is a German, 29 years of age, after committing the assault made good his escape. The police are on his track.

Fire in Grand-street.—At a few minutes to 10 on Tuesday evening a fire broke out in the store of Alexander & Brothers, No. 387 Grand-street. The damage, principally by water, is estimated at $4,000, which is covered by insurance. The fire caught from a candle in the hands of the clerk.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street

Places.	Time Mar. 3	Wind.	Ther	Remarks.
Boston, Mass..	M.	N. W	23°as	Clear.
W'te Riv Junc.	A. M.	N. W.	17°as	Clear.
Ogdensburg	A. M.	N. W.	5°as	Clear.
House's Point..	A. M.	W.	0	Clear.
Oswego, N. Y.	A. M	N. W.	19°as	Pleasant.
Louisville, Ky.	A. M.	—	30°as	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo..	A. M.	—	21°as	Clear.
Fulton, Ill.....	A. M.	N. W.	5°as	Clear.
Rock Island, Ill.	A. M.	S. W.	11°as	Clear.
Burlington, Ia.	A. M.	N. W.	12°as	Cloudy.
Dubuque, Iowa	A. M.	—	10°as	Clear.
Janesville, Wis.	A. M.	W.	5°as	Clear.
Pr'e du Chien..	A. M.	N.	20°as	Hazy.
Fon du Lac.....	A. M.	—	2 °as	Clear.
Milwaukee, W.	a M.	—	25°as	Clear.
Portage City..	A. M.	—	20°as	Clear.
Chicago, Ill.....	A. M.	—	30°as	Clear.
Toledo, Ohio...	A. M.	—	18°as	Cloudy.
Detroit, Mich..	A. M.	—	17°as	Cloudy.
Pittsburg, Pa..	A. M.	—	12°as	Clear.
Indianap's, Ind	A. M.	—	12°as	Clear.
Cleveland, O...	A. M.	N. W.	18°as	Cloudy.
New-York.....	M.	N. W.	37°as	Clear—bar. 30.175.
Baltimore, Md.	M.	W.	30°as	Cold and clear
Philadelphia...	M.	S. W.	25°as	Clear—bar. 29 92.
Washington....	M.	N. W.	32°as	Variable.
Rondout, N. Y.	P. M.	—	18°as	Clear.
Great Bend....	P. M.	—	24°as	Cloudy.
Port Jervis....	P. M.	—	22°as	Clear.
Cold and clear.	P. M.	—	13°as	Cool and clear.
Hornellsville..	P. M.	W.	—	
Dunkirk, N.Y.	P. M.	W.	—	
Syracuse, N.Y.	P. M.	—	28°as	Clear.
New-Haven, Ct	P. M.	N. W.	18°as	Clear.
Springfield, M.	P. M.	—	17°as	Cold.
New-York.....	SP.M.	N. W.	22°as	Clear.
Boston, Mass..	P. M.	W.	28°as	Clear.
Louisville, Ky.	P. M.	N. W.	22°as	Clear.
Tuscumbia, Ala	P. M.	S. W.	34°as	Clear—bar. 29.50.
Memphis, Tenn	P. M.	N. W.	32°as	Clear.
Nashville, Ten.	P. M.	N. W.	29°as	Clear.
St. John, N.B..	P. M.	N.	—	Moderate, cloudy.
Sackville, N.B.	P. M.	E.	32°as	Cloudy, like snow.
Charlottetown.	P. M.	E.	—	Cloudy and Cold.
Washington....	P. M.	—	32°as	Clear and calm.

[Advertisement.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 2, 1858.

Hon. Mr. JONES, of Iowa, lately introduced a bill in the Senate for extending the limits of town sites upon Government lands. The present limit by act of Congress of May 23 1844, is three hundred and twenty acres. But speculators in the West are not content with such limited bounds; thinking that "no pent up Utica contracts," &c., they enter upon and sell large tracts of the public domain as town lots, to which they have no title. These lots are sold and bonds given for deeds, and these bonds are held both East and West. And now to cure these defective titles an appeal is made to Congress to extend their limits. Will Congress grant relief to these speculators? Property worth several hundred thousand dollars, in one town only, is now held by virtue of these bonds—the grantors having no title themselves. Upon Mr. JONES' bill the Committee of the Senate on Public Lands have reported adversely, but the hopes of these Western speculators is not dead; the next move will be to introduce bills for individual cases—it remains to be seen whether they will succeed. I shall keep you advised in relation to all their movements, and when individual cases come up explain fully the circumstances of each case. Yours. JUS.

[Advertisement.]

ASTHMA.—A distinguished lawyer writes from Augusta, Maine, as follows:

"When I commenced taking JONAS WHITCOMB'S Remedy for Asthma, I had been affected with that disease nearly twenty years It is of the spasmodic kind; in a bad attack I have frequently sat up sixteen nights in succession. Soon after taking the Remedy, I found an unaccustomed relief; my health and strength began to improve; I have gained twenty pounds in weight, and have comparatively no Asthma. It seems to me that the very foundation of my disease is broken up, and that it will soon entirely leave me."

The medicine referred to above, is prepared by Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Tremont-street, Boston, and is for sale by druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

EXAMINE YOUR SCALES.

"AN INCORRECT SCALE WILL GNAW THE VERY VITALS OUT OF AN APPARENTLY PROSPEROUS BUSINESS."

Test your Scales thoroughly, and if found incorrect, throw them aside and buy one of FAIRBANKS' celebrated Scales, the universally acknowledged standard for correct weight.

More than 100 different modifications for sale by FAIRBANKS & Co., No. 189 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

COAL OIL.—Parties desirous of investing $500 or more, without services, in a safe and which can be shown very profitable operation in connection with gentlemen of standing, in the manufacture of Coal Oil, are invited to call at room No 21 Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway, where samples and full particulars can be ascertained.

[Advertisement.]

GOOD-BY TO LITTLE CORDELIA.—This evening will be the last appearance but one of Little CORDELIA HOWARD, the most wonderful of all child-actresses. She is deservedly popular, and presents us tonight at Barnum's Museum, with three of the finest and ablest characters in three different pieces, while Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD, this afternoon, delights and surprises all with her characteristic vivacity and vocalism.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night another amusing entertainment is to be given at this favorite and flourishing theatre. The new drama of "New-York Girls and Brooklyn Boys" will be repeated, with the grand burlesque of "Herne the Humbug," and comedy of "In and Out of Place," Mrs. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, the CARLO Family, and all the Company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

FREDERICK'S PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, in every style. Photographs by Mr. MOULTON, formerly with GURNEY.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING, 1858.—LEARY & Co., leaders and introducers of fashion for gentlemen's hats, are now ready to supply the Spring style for 1858. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Great Speed.

THE ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY

Beg leave to call the attention of Western and Southern shippers to the following schedule of time made by their LIGHTNING EXPRESS,

Which leaves at 1 and 5 P. M., daily, from No. 59 Broadway:

Philadelphia	6 hours.
Baltimore	12 hours.
Washington	15 hours.
Pittsburg	20 hours.
Cleveland	24 hours.
Cincinnati	36 hours.
Louisville	40 hours.
Chicago	3 to 4 days.
St. Louis	3 to 4 days.

Wheeling, Zanesville, Columbus, Newark and all parts of the West and South are reached by our Express, with speed equal to the above.

Mark goods Adams Express Company. Our wagons will call for all freight to be sent by Express, if orders are left at the office, No. 59 Broadway. Contracts made for price and time on application to

JOHN HOEY,
Adams Express Company, New-York.

Watson's New Family Sewing Machine
NOW READY.

This improved elastic stitch machine, being designed expressly for family use, is recommended as being more perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any sewing machine now in existence. Call and see. Persons having Watson's old machines, and desirous of exchanging for the improved one, can do so on equitable terms. WATSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 449 Broadway, New-York

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.'s Sewing Machines.—Highest Premiums (1857) awarded by the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, New-York, Maryland Institute, Baltimore, and at the Maine Connecticut, Michigan, and Illinois State Fairs. Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York. Send for a circular.

OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.

They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Works more uniformly than the hand.—*Herald.*
Do the work of ten ordinary sewers.—*Jour. Com.*
Equal to nine seamstresses.—*Home Journal.*
The machine for family use.—*Advocate and Journal.*
Most honorable to American genius.—*Independent.*
We cannot imagine anything more perfect.—*Evang.*
Will give entire satisfaction.—*Observer.*
The best ever inverted.—*Christian Inquirer.*
In looking for the best, see these.—*Examiner.*
Admirably adapted for family use.—*Chronicle.*
Indispensable in every family.—*The Preacher.*
We praise it with enthusiasm.—*Christian Intelligencer.*
Worthy of the highest award.—*Sabbath Recorder.*
A benefaction of the age.—*Putnam's Magazine.*
Magical in operation.—*Mrs. Stephens' Monthly.*
Beyond all question, *the* machine.—*Life Illustrated.*
The stitch cannot be unraveled.—*Am. Agriculturalist.*
They maintain the preëminence.—*Express.*
Saves the time and health of ten women.—*Wat. Chee.*
Our household is in ecstas es with it.—*Porter's Spirit.*
Supply the fashionable world.—*Daily News.*
Are preëminently superior.—*Ladies' Visitor.*
One of the household gods.—*U. S. Journal.*
Unrivaled in every quality.—*Day Book.*
Pretty, useful, magical.—*Leslie's Gazette.*
Have no equal for family use.—*Musical World.*
A triumph of mechanical genius.—*N. Y Journal.*
Combine every requirement.—*Family Magazine.*
Vastly superior to all others.—*Golden Prize.*
Are without a rival.—*Am. Phrenological Journal.*
We cannot tire in its praise.—*New-Yorker.*

Bartholf's Sewing Machines.
OFFICE AND SALESROOM, No. 469 Broadway, (Corner of Broome-st.)

The public are invited to call and examine the elegant Machines offered for sale at this office, in which are embodied all those practical points which have been found necessary to the production of the greatest variety of superior work.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS A. D 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

MARRIED.

SMITH—GUNNING.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 3, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. B. C. Cutler, D. D., and Rev. James Thomson, Rector of St. John's Church, Somerville, N. J., WELFORD R. SMITH to SARAH E., youngest daughter of the late Edward Gunning, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

BUTCHER—HARRISON.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 27, by Rev. Dr. Lewis JAMES W. BUTCHER to Miss JESSIE MARIE HARRISON, both of Brooklyn.

VREELAND—DARLING.—On Tuesday, March 2 at the parsonage of the Reformed Dutch Church of Bergen Neck, by Rev. Aaron L. Stillwell. GARRET VREELAND to ISABELLA DARLING, both of Centreville Hudson Co., N. J

DIED.

SPARKS.—In this City, on on Tuesday morning, March 2, ELIZABETH CAROLINE PLATT, wife of Samuel J. Sparks, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her husband, 5th av., corner of 52d st, on Thursday, March 4, at 2 o'clock.

PERRY.—In this City, on Monday, March 1, Dr. DAVID PERRY, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further invitation, from the residence of his father, No. 282 3d-st., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HOUGHTALING.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 2, EDWIN WYLIE, only child of Peter R and Susannah P. Houghtaling, aged 1 year, 10 months, and 4 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 167 West 40th-st., near 8th-av., on Thursday, March 4, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BOURDETTE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 2, DANIEL STANSBURY, eldest son of the late Daniel S. Bourdette, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his uncle, Wm. H. Peck, and his brother in law, Oscar Temegnio, are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 268 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

LOCKWOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 3, MATILDA F. LOCKWOOD, wife of Wm. G. Lockwood, in the 43d year of her age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services, at 3 o'clock, this (Thursday) afternoon, at No 104 High st., Brooklyn. Her remains will be taken to Huntington, L. I., for interment, on Friday morning

SEAMAN.—At Harlem, on Monday evening, March 1, after a short and severe illness, JAMES V. SEAMAN, aged 59 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday morning, March 5, at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, 2d-av. and 111th st.

HUNT.—On Tuesday night, March 2, FREEMAN HUNT, in the 54th year of his age.

HADDOCK.—At Piermont, Rockland Co., on Tuesday, March 2, MILLAMINA L. HADDOCK, wife of Roger Haddock, aged 24 years.

Funeral will take place this (Thursday) evening, at 7 o'clock, at their residence. Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. Her remains will be taken to Rahway, N. J., for interment, on Friday morning.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

AYMAR.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, March 1, ANNA B., wife of Chas. E. Aymar.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Thursday,) from the residence of her husband, No. 16 Chestnut-st., Newark.

HOSFORD.—At Cork, Ireland, on Friday, Feb. 5, SAMUEL R. HOSFORD, of Queensfort, Bandon.

FERRIS.—At Throgs Neck, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Second day, March 1, AMELIA FERRIS, widow of the late Elijah Ferris, in the 86th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Fifth day, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, from the residence of her son, Charlton Ferris. Carriages will be in waiting at William's Bridge on the arrival of the 9¼ o'clock train of the Harlem Railroad.

COUENHOVEN.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 21, CHRISTIAN COUENHOVEN, in the 80th year of his age.

The writer of this, knowing the worth and valuable life of the above departed citizen, is not willing to have his name entirely forgotten in this fast and ungrateful age, without this humble effort to eulogize his character and remembrances. Mr. Couenhoven was descended from our oldest Dutch families and of Huguenot origin; his ancestors were amongst the very first that arrived and settled on the Island of Manhattan, or New Amsterdam. The Van Couenhovens or Van Schouvenhovens were identified with the interests and prosperity of the City in many important positions from its first foundation. Mr. C.'s father and grandfather both served through the Revolution with distinction and honor; he himself was conspicuous in furnishing means and influence to raise a company, (of which he was Lieutenant) that was attached to the 1st Regiment of Artillery, during the war of 1812, and was stationed at Sandy Hook and adjacent places; he was also Commander at the old North Fort and other important defences during the war. He was member of and among the originators of several useful associations amongst us, such as the Mechanics' Society, Tammany Society, Mechanics' Bank, and others which are not now remembered by the writer. Mr. Couenhoven possessed the characteristics of the old Knickerbockers for honesty and uprightness in their dealings with others in an eminent degree; through all his life he was towards his Creator and man, a practical exemplification of the true Christian, fearing God and hating sin; he died confiding in the mercy and ability of an All wise Providence to transport his soul to a purer and happier state of existence. One who knew and loved him well.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1776.

FIRST CLASS
FISH AND PROVISIONS.
(At Wholesale.)

EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & CO., No. 196 Greenwich-st., would invite the attention of buyers to their large stock of the following articles, which they offer at the lowest rates for cash:

MACKEREL, in kitts, quarters, halves and barrels.
CODFISH, (dry and pickled,) BLUEFISH, WHITEFISH.
HERRING, (smoked and pickled,) SALMON, SHAD, BEEF, PORK, HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD, BUTTER and CHEESE of the very finest quality.

PERFECT SECURITY AGAINST BURGLARS.
EXTRA SAFE NIGHT-LATCHES.

Plated, Brass and Iron
Chain Bolts,
Detector Till Locks,
Safe Store-Door Locks,
Secret Spring Locks,
Secret Bolts,
Porcelain Shutter Knobs,
Porcelain Door-Knobs,
Porcelain Drawer-Knobs,
Silver Glass Shutter Knobs.
Silver Glass Bell-Pulls,
And all descriptions of
BUILDING HARDWARE.
At prices to suit the times.

MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st.,
Corner Dutch-st.

6 MAIDEN-LANE.

FOWLING-GUNS, RIFLES,
PISTOLS, and SPORTING ARTICLES.
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
ROGERS', WOSTENHOLM'S, CROOKES', AND MERIDAN'S.
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TERMS:
SIX MONTHS' CREDIT:
NOTES PAYABLE AT BANK.

COLT'S REVOLVING PISTOLS,
FOR CASH ONLY.

We call the attention of DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE UNION to our LARGE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK, pledging ourselves to a scale of prices that shall command the attention of FIRST-CLASS BUYERS.

FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA
Is at this season most invaluable as a Renovator and PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

It not only creates new, rich and pure blood, but it will effectually carry off all putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, and

KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.

One great recommendation for using this Sarsaparilla is that every bottle of it is manufactured under the direct superintendence of

DR. JAMES R. CHILTON,

the most celebrated Chemist and Physician in this country, and his certificate attached to each bottle guarantees that it is "PURELY VEGETABLE AND WITHOUT MERCURY."

There has never yet been a medicine presented to the public which has so effectually sustained its character for "PURIFYING THE BLOOD AS DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA," and the fact that it has entirely superseded all other preparations claiming the same properties, alone speaks volumes in its favor.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Only purify the Blood, and disease must vanish.

Wholesale and Retail Dépôt, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. OFFICE, No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church.

RICH SPRING SILKS
IN ADVANCE OF THE SEASON.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,
WILL OPEN, THIS DAY,
NEW STYES OF SPRING SILKS.
Embracing
RICH CHENE,
BLACK BAYADERE,
PLAID AND STRIPE,
AND GRO DE RHIN SILKS.
HOUSEKEEPERS WILL FIND,
In defiance of the advance in Cotton Goods,
11-4 wide Heavy Sheetings, At 1s. 6d. per yard.
9-4 wide Allendale Sheetings, At 1s. 6d. per yard.
6-4 wide Utica Mills Sheetings, At 1s. 3d. per yard.
4-4 wide English Long Cloth, At 8 cents per yard.
7-8 wide Fine Domestic Cottons, At 6¼ cents per yard.
French and Domestic Prints, Entirely new patterns.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

LAW BLANKS.
WILLMER AND ROGERS,
No. 42 Nassau-st., corner Liberty,
have now ready an entirely new set revised by an eminent lawyer of this City.

THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO. has removed from No. 59 Barclay-st.
TO NO. 10 WALL-ST.

This Company, having a capital of $200,000 and a large surplus securely invested, continues to receive applications and to issue policies of insurance against loss or damage by fire, on the most liberal terms.

The old office will be kept open for the accommodation of customers.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

DR. S. S. FITCH'S SIX LECTURES—Embracing an explanation of the treatment by which he cures diseases of the throat, lungs, heart, stomach, liver, kidneys and skin and other chronic disorders, and rules of health by which in those of good constitution life may be preserved to 100 years. A bound volume, of 386 pages, 30 illustrations. Price at his office 25 cents, sent by mail free of postage for 40 cents. Give Post-Office and State address. S. S. FITCH, M. D., No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

EDWARD EVERETT'S
GREAT ORATION AT THE INAUGURATION OF THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.

Second edition now ready. This masterpiece of eloquence can be procured in neat pamphlet form at the *Times* Office. Price 25 cents. A most liberal discount made to the trade.

THE FIRST OPENING
FOR THE SEASON,
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR,

Will take place on Thursday, March 4, when will be displayed a choice assortment of
CHILDREN'S BONNETS and HEAD DRESSES,
BOYS' CLOTHING,
BOYS' HATS and CAPS, and
INFANTS' WEARING APPAREL,
No. 515 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

A NEW DISCOVERY.

Neuralgia in the head or face, Tooth-Ache, Ear-Ache, &c., &c., cured by a mild external application in five minutes. Patients will be attended at their residences free of charge for a week or two. Address Dr. MONROE, General Post-Office.

J. O. HARGER,
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.
Desk at this office.

THE PASSENGERS PER STEAMER *Ericsson*, for the voyage up the Mediterranean, should all be supplied with one of PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PENS, which are invaluable to travelers, by sea or land, for taking notes and letter writing at any time or place. They are incorrodible and not affected by temperature. Call or address T. G. STEARNS, Agent, No. 262 Broadway. Pens sent by mail to any part of the country, with full directions for using. Be sure and secure one and have pen and ink always at hand. All writers are invited to call.

MISSOURI LANDS.—EDWARD HAREN, JR., of St. Louis, Mo., who is extensively engaged in the Land Agency business for Missouri, can be found on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, at the Farm Agency, No. 29 Broadway, from 12 to 3 o'clock P. M., where he will be happy to impart any desired information concerning lands in said State.

Letters addressed to him at the Metropolitan Hotel will also receive attention.

DR. DOREMUS WILL DELIVER TEN Lectures on *Science and the Bible* at the NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE, No. 224 East 13th st., on the THURSDAY EVENINGS of ten successive weeks, commencing March 11, at 8 o'clock. Each lecture will be fully illustrated. Tickets for the course, $5; for single lecture, $1—to be obtained of Messrs. Milhau, Rushton, Meakim, or Green, Pharmaceutists, in Broadway.

LUCIUS HART, IMPORTER AND DEALER in metals, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, offers for sale Banca tin; straits tin—Revolly and other brands.
Antimony; Spanish and American lead.
Spelter; copper in ingots.
Bismuth; bar tin and bar lead, &c., &c.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 Broadway. Silks, crapes, satins, shawls, pineapple fancy articles, china, &c., wholesale and retail.

DRY GOODS.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
(Late Carter, Quinan & De Forest,)
Are now opening and offering for sale a splendid variety of
MERRIMAC, COCHECO, SPRAGUE, PACIFIC,
AND OTHER PRINTS.
MANCHESTER, PACIFIC AND HAMILTON DE LAINES, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
Lawrence, Cabot, Amoskeag, York Mills, Dwight, Londale, Wamsuttas,
AND OTHER POPULAR BRANDS,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE, FOR CASH
APPROVED CREDIT.

It shall be their aim to keep a well-selected EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS, Gathering the choicest gems from Imported and Home productions as they arrive in market. Their stock embraces most articles necessary for the supply of a Retail Store.

1858. SPRING NOVELTIES. 1858.
RIBBONS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.

WILLIAM W. WRIGHT & CO.,
NO. 252 BROADWAY,
Opposite the City Hall,
Are now receiving and offer at
PANIC PRICES
FOR
CASH,
OR APPROVED CREDIT,
RIBBONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES
WHITE GOODS,
KID GLOVES,
MITTS,
SHAWLS,
MANTILLAS, &c.
Also, a large stock of
FRENCH FLOWERS.

1858.—SPRING MANTILLAS. 1858.
Great Inducements
To cash and short time buyers,
At wholesale.

The subscriber has now prepared and is manufacturing daily, a large and varied stock of the above goods, from the lowest priced to the most costly article, which he offers for cash or short credit, at

THE SMALLEST SHADE OF PROFIT.

Also, a line of imported stella shawls, differing from any in the market. GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

CONTINUATION OF THE SALE OF
Spring and Summer dry goods,
By the assignees of
G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
At No. 415 Broadway, corner of Lispenard-st.,
Comprising in part
Rich barèges, barège robes,
Lawns and organdies,
Silks and shawls,
Linen goods, &c., &c.
At prices far below the cost of production.

NEW SPRING SHAWLS
At retail
And at wholesale.

Five thousand elegant Stella Shawls—the subscriber's own importation—will be opened for sale this week at very low prices. GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

CHEAPEST BROWN SHIRTING
IN THE WORLD.
NAUMKEAG, "S," at 6¼ cents.
Apply to RUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,
Nos. 12 and 14 Warren-st.

1858. SPRING IMPORTATIONS. 1858.
SOLOMON & HART
Are now opening in their new store,
NO. 369 BROADWAY,
Between Franklin and White sts.,
An entirely new and complete stock of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS, and
FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
Comprising the choicest and most elegant assortment of SATIN DE LAINES, BROCATELS, REPS, COTTON and COTTON and WOOL DAMASKS, BRASS CORNICES, BANDS, and CURTAIN HARDWARE ever offered to the trade.

Also, a large and well-selected stock of LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, DRAPERY MUSLINS, &c.

Their stock of WINDOW SHADES, of their own manufacture, comprising every variety, will be offered at prices to suit the times.

Their PAPER-HANGING DEPARTMENT will be found to contain, as usual, the choicest productions (both plain and decorative) of the most celebrated French and American manufacturers, suitable for parlors, dining-rooms, halls, &c.

All orders for papering private dwellings or public buildings will be promptly executed in the most superior style, as none but the best workmen are employed.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the lowest prices and on the most liberal terms.

NOT A MISNOMER.
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
NEW EXPANSION SKIRT
Has been called "THE BEAUTY," and it well deserves the name. But it is more especially recommended for its usefulness, both as an article of grace and as a medical relief, reduced as it is to a weight of only 12 ounces.

THE PATENT ADJUSTIBLE BUSTLE
Is applied to it, and all the materials used are of the best quality that can possibly be made. For sale everywhere, and none genuine unless
STAMPED WITH THEIR TRADE-MARK.

1858. DRESS TRIMMINGS. 1858.
KOHLSATT BROTHERS,
No. 48 John-st.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
FASHIONABLE DRESS and MANTILLA TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, BRAIDS, &c.
Berlin Zephyr Wool Chenille, Silk, Canvas, &c.
GOLD AND SILVER LACES, STARS, BRAIDS, SPANGLES, &c.

MILLER & DAY,
WHOLESALE SILK HAT MANUFACTURERS,
Corner Centre and Franklin sts., New-York.

COBB AND THE LEDGER.

A NEW STORY AND A NEW VOLUME.

COBB'S STORY. The New-York LEDGER for March 13, which is now ready, is the commencement of a new volume, and contains the beginning of a new tale by SYLVANUS COBB, Jr., entitled ROSALIND HUBERT; Or, THE HILLSIDE TRAGEDY, which is the BEST STORY ever written by that universally popular author.

COBB'S STORY. Mr. COBB has not written anything for some months but this superb Tale, he having devoted himself entirely to its production, that he might lavish upon it all the superabundant resources of his skill and genius, and produce a work that should be the very masterpiece of literary art; and such a work is "ROSALIND HUBERT; Or, THE HILLSIDE TRAGEDY," commenced in the New-York *Ledger* on March 13, now out, and for sale at all News Offices.

COBB'S STORY. This number of the LEDGER also contains the conclusion of Mrs. SOUTHWORTH'S great story "THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING;" the continuation of the thrilling and absorbingly-interesting story of "RICHARD HUFFMAN; Or, THE PEASANT AND THE NOBLEMAN;" several complete stories by EMERSON BENNETT, T. S. ARTHUR &c.; articles and poems by FANNY FERN, ALICE CAREY, GEORGE D. PRENTICE, and other eminent and popular writers.

The following are some of the
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS,
From the Louisville Journal.

COBB'S STORY. NEW-YORK LEDGER.—During a recent visit to New York, we called two or three times at the office of the *Ledger*, and had an opportunity of inspecting the books of that wonderfully successful paper. What we said when we spoke of it some weeks ago was far beneath its present mark. Its circulation at this time is considerably over three hundred thousand—probably one hundred and fifty thousand over any other paper in America. We hear that there is a weekly in London whose circulation is equal, if not superior to that of the *Ledger* but it is sold so cheap that its profits cannot be a fourth part as much as those of the latter periodical.

COBB'S STORY. Mr. Robert Bonner, the sole editor and proprietor of the *Ledger*, has won his extraordinary success by his singular knowledge of public taste, and by the extraordinary tact, talent, and enterprise that he invariably exhibits in ministering to it. He never fails to fulfill the expectations of his myriads of readers. It is *Ledger* has a more popular corps of writers than any other paper. That his vast circulation is substantial and healthful is shown by the fact, that it has for months been not only rapidly but steadily and regularly increasing, in all the thousand cities of our Republic. Other Eastern editors, beholding his triumph, have tried to imitate him, but they have found him inimitable.

COBB'S STORY. Among the regular contributors to the *Ledger* are Fanny Fern, Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Southworth, Emerson Bennett, Alice Cary, Sylvanus Cobb, T. S. Arthur, John G. Saxe, Mary Stanly Gibson, Emma Alice Browne, and Oliver Sinclair. Of late a change has come over many others Miss Emma alice Browne, whose genius is familiar to our readers, has contributed several exquisite gems to the *Ledger*, both in poetry and prose.

From Harper's Weekly.

COBB'S STORY. The most successful paper of the kind in question at the present time is, without all question, the New York *Ledger*. Its circulation is stated to amount to the enormous figure of 325,000 weekly, and we have no reason to believe this statement to be exaggerated. We presume the subscription list of the *Ledger* to be unequated in the world. No small share of this success must, of course, be ascribed to the surprising energy displayed by the proprietor in advertising his sheet. But it is due to truth to say that the matter contained in the *Ledger* is admirably adapted for promiscuous reading. It is mainly made up of stories by such writers as Fanny Fern, Mrs Southworth, Mrs Sigourney, Alice Carey, Mr. Cobb, Mr. T. S. Arthur, and Mr. Emerson Bennett; while such eminent writers as George D. Prentice, of Louisville, contribute poetry, paragraphs, and fun. *A high moral tone pervades the whole paper, and never, for the sake of a caustic paragraph or a piquant story, is anything admitted to its columns which could offend fastidious taste.* The whole enterprise exhibits a striking degree of judgment and tact. We have no hesitation, indeed, in saying—whatever the public impression may be—that all the advertising in the world could not have made the *Ledger* succeed as it has done had it not hit the average requirements of the popular mind.

COBB'S STORY. *From the Publishers' Circular.*

Advertising has undoubtedly helped the progress of THE LEDGER, but its great success is owing to several causes, of which this is but one, and perhaps not the most important. Its proprietor seems to have an intuitive knowledge of the wants of newspaper readers, and an abundant faith in his own powers in this respect. These have enabled him to act wisely, and given him courage to act boldly and liberally. He has been enterprising in engaging talent for his columns, and shrewd in electing the peculiar talent required, as well as in rightly directing it.

COBB'S STORY. It is not, therefore, merely that much talent is employed in THE NEW-YORK LEDGER, for this may be said of many papers which are struggling to sustain a circulation not amounting to as much in a day as THE LEDGER'S increase in a single week, but it is that the right talent is employed in the right way. THE LEDGER evidently aims to be a paper for the million. It appeals not to this small class, or the other; not to the highly cultivated and intellectual alone, but to the whole people, and its conductors succeed in making it an infinitely better people's paper than any which has preceded it.

COBB'S STORY. Another cause of success in THE LEDGER, we rejoice to believe to be the high moral tone which pervades it; the great care which is evidently taken that not an exceptionable line or word shall find place in its columns. In many newspapers there is carelessness, if not indifference, in reference to this point, while some evidently seek popularity by what they call a liberal tone and a lack of prudishness, but what in reality is a pandering to depraved tastes Whilst it is matter for rejoicing, therefore, that so successful a paper is so praiseworthy in this respect we believe we find in it one of the reasons for the success itself.

From the Pike Co. (Ill.) Union.

COBB'S STORY. We have for some time intended to call the attention of our readers to the fact that the New-York *Ledger* is one of the cheapest family papers we have. Many people have an idea that it is made up of wishy-washy, sentimental stories; but we assure all such that they are mistaken. The best writers in the country contribute to its pages, for its proprietor pays liberally, and money can always command genius. Mrs. Southworth, Geo. D. Prentice, Mrs. Sigourney, Alice Cary, Fanny Fern, Sylvanus Cobb, Emerson Bennett, and a host of other well-known literary celebrities, are regularly employed upon its pages. Nothing is admitted that would conflict with the notions of the most rigid moralist. Its price is only $2 a year—two copies for $3.

From the Missouri Presbyterian.

COBB'S STORY. The Missouri *Presbyterian*, in speaking of the New-York *Ledger*, says:

"This journal deserves great credit for its out-spoken conduct in reference to vice."

It is the high tone and pure morality of the *Ledger* which make it such a universal favorite. Not a single coarse word is ever permitted to appear in its columns

From the Texas Sentinel.

COBB'S STORY. THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—The *Ledger* has been finding its way down South, "for many a changing year." It comes laden with such excellent freight, is so sparkling and bright, that eulogy applied to its merits seems almost like painting the lily. It is published at No. 44 Ann-st., at the low price of $2 per annum in advance.

From the Martinsville (Ind.) Herald.

COBB'S STORY. A GOOD PAPER.—The New-York *Ledger* is decidedly the handsomest and best family paper we have ever seen or read, and contains more interesting and valuable matter than any paper of its kind published in the United States. Published by R. BONNER, No. 44 Ann-st, New-York, at $2 per annum, single copy or any person obtaining eight subscribers at $1 50 each, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—RHEUMATISM Neuralgia and Gout, in their worst stages, also Scrofula, King's Evil, Erysipelas, old Ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood—great debility, Liver Complaint, Kidneys, Salt Rheum, incipient Consumption, &c., &c., are most certainly cured by this sovereign purifier.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Mr. S. RODGERS, corner of Canal and Hudson sts., (paint store,) of RHEUMATISM of the most painful kind, which had rendered him a cripple for months.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Miss COLE, No. 169 3d av., of ASTHMA of the most painful and dangerous kind. She had been afflicted from infancy, and the spasms so severe as to force the sternum or breast-bone out of place.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Ex-Alderman J. KELLY, XIIth Ward, E. D., Brooklyn, of RHEUMATISM, after he had been under medical treatment in vain, and crippled for months.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured WM. J. BROWN, late of No. 97 Prince-st., of FISTULA, after he had submitted to various operations, and confined him to his room for weeks.

All HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Mr. B. RICE, Nos. 32 Grove-st. and 21 Clinton Market, of INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM and GO

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant; wishes to meet with a family going to Europe this Spring; is accustomed to traveling there, and does not be sea sick; has long and satisfactory City reference for either of the above capacities. Address No. 85 4th-st., one door from Perry, in the store, for a few days.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, SITUATIONS IN the City or country; one as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry soups and jelleys; the other as chambermaid and waitress, assist with the washing and ironing; wages $8 to the cook and $6 to the waitress; no objections to the country. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., or send a note.

WANTED—BY A MOST CAPABLE GIRL WITH excellent City reference, a situation as laundress in all its branches; can do up shirts in a magnificent style, also finting and finery; will do chamberwork if required. Wages $7. Also, a regular waitress and chambermaid, or as seamstress and chambermaid; is quick at the needle. Wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st, or address by note.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE LADY, a situation as housekeeper; one is fully capable of taking the entire charge of a large establishment, as she possesses a thorough knowledge of the business in all its departments; is a member of the Episcopal Church, without incumbrance, and can produce the most satisfactory references as to character and capability; no objection to the country. Address to Y. R. A., *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY TWO HIGHLY RECOMMENDED girls, situations, one as competent cook; makes the best of pastry, bread, cakes and pies of all kinds; the other is a good chambermaid and waiter or nurse; both excellent laundresses, and have the best of City references; would go to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN widow woman, as cook, who understands in all its branches bread-baking, pastry, jellies and all kinds of cooking in all its branches; and also a woman who understands milk and butter in all its branches. Has no objection to going in the City or country. Call for two days at No. 109 Green-st., basement in rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID AND seamstress, by a very competent person, who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; would be willing to assist in chamberwork in a respectable private family; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 105 East 26th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION, BY A competent person, who understands all kinds of family sewing; would have no objection to take the care of grown children; has unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 71 West 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women. One is a first class waitress; the other a first-rate cook and baker: understands pastry and jellies; will assist in washing and ironing. Both have best of City reference Call at No. 75 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A respectable woman in a first class family; the very best City reference given where she has lived several years; can take the entire charge of an infant. Call, for two days at No. 194 8th-st., east of Broadway, next door to the Mercantile Library.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and to do plain sewing, and no objection to do housework in a small family. Good City reference given. Call at No 485 6th av., between 29th and 30th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family; is an excellent plain cook, washer and ironer; understands making bread, biscuit, and pastry. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 199 East 14th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best city references given. Apply at No. 535 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 38 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Good City reference.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress, and to take care of children. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 244 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY AN EXperienced woman; would take a child from its birth. No objection to go traveling. Has had several children of her own. Best of reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 11 Union Court, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as a first-rate cook in a private family, who understands her business in all its branches. Can give the best of City reference. Address to A. D., No. 158 Atlantic-st., room No. 11, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, BY a respectable Protestant young woman; understands her business perfectly, has lived in the best of families. The best of City references can be given. Call for two days at No 33 6th-av., second floor, back room. None but the best of families need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY NEAT, tidy, competent and trustworthy girl, as chambermaid and waiter, nurse or plain sewing. No objection to assist in washing, or would do general housework for a small family. Ladies in want of a servant of undoubted ability can call at No. 3 Myrtle-av., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER wishes to engage by the day or week with a few private families; has had several years' experience in first-class establishments and private families. Address M. A. O., No. 85 4th-st., one door from Perry-st., in the store; notes will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls situations—one as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 226 East 23d-st. 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of domestic servants, honest, sober tidy and capable, for the City or country; well recommended, at the office No. 240 Grand-st., near the Bowery. Every effort used to give satisfaction.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Scotch women; one as cook, will take the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or waiter and fine washing. Apply for two days at No. 431 3d-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; is accustomed to do the very best of cooking in first-class families in this City; is highly recommended as to capability and sobriety. Apply to No. 10 Union-court.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK, OF MANY years' City and country practice, a situation as such in a small private family. She would assist in washing and ironing, and has reference of undoubted character. May be seen for two days at No. 142 East 21st st., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or nurse and chambermaid: is a good plain sewer. Can be seen at the residence of her late employer No. 47 Tompkins-place, South Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer, who understands pastry, cooking, or general housework in a small family; the best of reference can be given. Can be seen from 10 until 2 o'clock, at No. 155 Newark-av., Jersey City, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker. No objection to go in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 51 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate cook, who is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 105 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable young woman; is a first-class cook, and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry, understands making all kinds of soups and desserts. Call No. 72 6th-av, in the bookstore. The best of reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH young women, one as nurse and seamstress one as chambermaid and waitress; also by a young woman as soon, washer and ironer, and a very nice Protestant German girl of 16. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as seamstress, who understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses and boys' clothes, to work by the day, in genteel families. Apply at No. 475, corner of 39th-st. and 9th-av. Can be seen for one day.

WANTED—A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL, wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Can come well recommended. Call for two days at No. 172 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women: one as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; one as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress, one as cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 7 11th st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations, one as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and first-rate lady's dress; the best of City references. Call at No. 60 West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG LADY, A situation as seamstress; is a good dressmaker; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home; can give good reference. Call at No. 120 Suffolk-st., near Rivington.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS OR as chambermaid and fine laundress, by a very competent woman, with good City reference. Call at No. 60 13th-st., west of Broadway, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress; can do fluting neatly, or would do plain sewing. Good City reference. Call at No. 242 6th-av., between 16th and 16th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS. A RESPECTABLE Protestant Swisswoman wishes a situation, Brooklyn preferred. Can give good City reference. Address SWITZERLAND, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A TIDY YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as chambermaid and laundress in a private family, or would do plain cooking. Best City references. Call at No. 167 East 12th-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; has served in the best families. Apply for two days at No. 431 3d-av., 3d floor, back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress and to take care of children, or to wait on a lady, or seamstress and chambermaid; is accustomed to family sewing; has no objection to travel with a family; can give good City reference. Apply at her present situation at Julien Hotel, No. 2 Washington-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron; has good City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 335 6th-av., 1st floor, front room, corner of 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN PROtestant girl; she is a good washer and ironer, and speaks a little English. Call at No. 104 Beekman st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a first rate washer and ironer; can produce the best of City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at 144 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A NICE AND OBLIGING YOUNG woman, a situation; she is a good plain cook and baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of reference; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A SITUation as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 103 West 27th st.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful girls at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 72 6th av, founded in 1842, where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from 5 to 15 years. An American lady in attendance.

A SUPERIOR CLASS OF FEMALE SERVANTS, many of them with 2 and 5 years' City references as Protestant cooks, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses waiters, chambermaids, and a large number of smart, general servants, can be obtained to-day, at WESLEY & CO'S. Female Institute, No. 360 6th-av., near 22d st.

COPYIST.—A LADY, WITH A SMALL INCOME, securing her a neat, comfortable home, seeks some genteel employment as copyist, or would devote an hour or two a few evenings in the week to reading at her own home. An exchange of references solicited. Address C. C. W., *Times* office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who has been engaged as traveler in the iron, hardware and cutlery trade; wishes for a similar place, or as book-keeper or entry clerk; will make himself generally useful; can furnish satisfactory references. Address SPRING, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN OF TWENty years' experience, a situation as head waiter in a Club House or a Hotel conducted on the European plan. He is quite conversant with the arrangements of the above establishments, and can procure the best of reference as to capability and general good conduct; has been in charge of one of the first-class hotels in the City, for the last three years and six months. Address, for three days, E. F., No. 199 East 13th-st., 3d floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant married man, as a coachman or groom, and is a careful and a good driver and competent groom; has had long experience in England in care and treatment of horses, and can give the best of City reference. Call or address COACHMAN, for three days, at No. 77 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a sober, steady young man. Has the very best City reference for honesty, sobriety, and good temper. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 Clinton-place, 8th-st., front room, first floor; or address J. M. for two days, same place. Any commands will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY AN active and capable man, who thoroughly understands his business, and who has got the best of City references. Has no objection to go to any part. Any commands for H. B., by calling at No. 143 3d-av., 18th and 19th sts., or No. 74 Broadway corner Astor place, will meet with due attention for two days.

WANTED—LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN wants a situation in a lawyer's office as copyist; writes a fair business hand, is quick at figures; good reference given. Address E. B FAIRFIELD, care of Frank & Vernam, lawyers, No. 132 Nassau-st., Room No. 23.

WANTED—BY A WAITER MAN A SITUATION IN a private family; he is both active and capable, and has got the best of City references; has no incumbrance; any commands for J. P., by calling at No. 811 Broadway, Mr. Corwin's grocery store, or at No. 263 1st av., between 15th and 16th st., for two days, will meet with attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as waiter in a small family, or would go as groom; can drive a pair of horses; or would take a daily or monthly situation if either offered; best of City reference given. Address J. W., office of this paper, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by an active and capable man, with experience and the best City reference. Address G. B, or can be seen at the bookstore No. 822 Broadway, corner 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 19 years of age, as porter in a wholesale store or would take a situation as waiter in a dining saloon. Can give good City reference. Inquire at No. 97 West st., in the office up stairs, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by an active young man, of industrious habits. Terms moderate. Address FRANCIS QUEEN, Brooklyn Post-Office.

WAITER.—A COLORED MAN WISHES A SITuation as waiter; he thoroughly understands his business, and can refer to a family in this City with whom he has lived 25 years. Apply at No. 101 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY YOUNG man, as plumber; has been long in the business, and understands locksmithing, bell-hanging and gas-fitting, reference given. Address PLUMBER, *Times* Office or call at No. 124 8th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman or waiter; he understands his business in either capacity. Address L. B, Park & Tilford, corner of 9th-st. and 6th-av., or No. 4 Horatio-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man of first-rate ability. Has lived almost 4 years in his last place. Can produce the very best of references Address H. P. S., *Times* office

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ATTORNEY OF ABOUT a year's standing a clerkship in a law office. Best of references given. Address L. M., *Times* office.

ORGANIST.—A THOROUGHLY ACCOMPLISHED Organist wishes a situation in some Church in New-York or Brooklyn. Address stating name, terms &c., of Instrument, &c., ORGANIST, Box No. 23 Post-Office, Brooklyn, New-York.

A FRENCHMAN, WHO SPEAKS ENGLISH and five other modern languages fluently, and his wife, an Englishwoman, an experienced lady's maid, desire situations in a respectable family going to Europe. Can refer to the first families in England with whom he has traveled on the Continent as courier. Address or call on COURTLEON, No. 233 Church-st., one door from Canal.

HELP WANTED.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—APPLICATIONS for the office of Superintendent in this institution will be received for a week from the present date. An intelligent, energetic Christian man, with a wife capable of taking part in the duties of housekeeper, is desired. He must have the qualifications of an accountant and purveyor. Apply at No. 53 West 20th-st., rear of the Church of the Holy Communion, between the hours of 4 and 6, until March 10.

WANTED—STRAW SEWERS, FOR NEWARK, N. J.—Ten good sewers, accustomed to work on fine platts. Boarding house connected with the factory. Apply to EAS. LELAND & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER; none but those having recommendations from their last situation need apply. Call at No. 24 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock this day.

WANTED—A COOK, ONE WHO THOROUGHLY understands her business and can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 9 East 22d-st., between the hours of 9 and 10.

WANTED—A BOY IN A COUNTING ROOM. Salary $75 first year. Address box No. 1,536 Post-Office.

WANTED—A TIDY, OBLIGING GERMAN PROtestant girl for general housework; one that can come well recommended; no other need apply at No. 129 4th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$5 REWARD—STRAYED, A WHITE ENGLISH BULL TERRIER, with liver colored ears, extending over the eyes. Whoever will return him to No. 98 Grand-st. will receive the above reward.

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING, EITHER IN 11th-st. or 5th-av., a gold CHAIN, with a pencil, ring and small compass attached. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at Messrs. TIFFANY & CO'S, No 550 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

UNITED STATES FORM BOOK.—A COMplete guide in all matters of law.

From the Boston Journal.

This is one of the most comprehensive books of the kind ever published in this country.

Sent to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address D. KIMBALL & CO. Publishers, Providence, R. I.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—THERE will be preaching in the Church on Union-square EVERY EVENING of the week except Saturday at 7½ o'clock, preceded by a prayer meeting of half an hour in the lecture room.

A PROFESSIONAL REPORTER AND Phonographic teacher offers his services to those requiring them. All kinds of reporting done. Class and private instructions given on reasonable terms. Best of references given as to competency. Address PHONOGRAPHER, *Times* Office.

GARDENERS AND FARMERS.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S AND FARMER'S situation by a respectable married man, with a small family, who thoroughly understands his business. His experience of several years' practice with the treatment of the green-house, grapery, fruit, vegetables, and the laying out of new grounds, cannot be surpassed. His character and reference will be found satisfactory. Address FARMER AND GARDENER, care of Mr. LORD, No. 12 Park-place, New-York.

WANTED—GARDENER—A SITUATION BY A single man who has been thoroughly bred to the profession, with 20 years' experience in the business; thorough practical knowledge of green-house, hot house and grape house; also, the laying out of new grounds, and all the operations pertaining to fruit, flower and vegetable gardening; satisfactory City references given as to capability, honesty and industry. Address C. J., HORTICULTURIST, at the office of this paper, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A man who thoroughly understands his business in all its departments—the care and management of green and hot-house plants, laying out of grounds, and gardening in general; can produce the best recommendation for the same from his last employer, whom he has served five years. Address H. O'BRIEN, at this office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A very respectable young man, (a German;) has filled the capacity both in Europe and this country; has had the care of hot-houses; fully understands the business in all its branches; can furnish the highest testimonials as to character and ability Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A fully competent man of long experience in this country; can give the first reference as to ability, sobriety and honesty. Advertiser has a small family, and would wish to get a permanent situation. Address J. H. Gardener, or call at Mr. Bridgeman's seed-store, corner of 18th st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man of fourteen years experience at greenhouse and grapery, flowers and vegetables; he also understands leveling, grading, terracing, &c., with everything connected with his line of business; best of references given. Address H. L. D., office of this paper.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man with a small family; understands the business in all its various branches; has had 14 years' practice in this country at greenhouse, graperies, fruit and vegetables Best City reference given. Apply by note to J. W. THORBURN'S seed store, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GARDENER, whose cearacter shall bear the strictest investigation for capability, honesty and sobriety; a first-class man without family; none need apply but those having a first-class situation. Apply at J. M. THORBURN'S & CO., No. 15 John-st., for W. S.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A man thoroughly acquainted with the business; City reference good for last 15 years. Understands farming perfectly; is single, would like to have one or two sisters employed in same place with him. Address F, *Times* office until Saturday next. N. B.—Attention will be paid.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GARDENER, BY A man competent to fulfill all the required duties. Is a married man, with no children. A situation near Yonkers preferred. Refers to his late employer, J. S Homans, Esq., No. 162 Pearl-st. Address WILLIAM ALEXANDER, care of J. S. Homans, No. 162 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man without family; five years at his last place, and left at his own desire. None need apply but those in want of a first-class, practical man. Call till engaged at Bridgeman's Seed Store, No. 878 Broadway, for W H.

BOARDING.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—FOR THE SPRING and Summer adjoining Idlewild, 38½ miles from Newburg, and 1½ from Cornwall landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those leaving the City on or about May 1 an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cor. wall; F. W. Bodstien, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; Jas. M. Grigg, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. B. Caldwell No. 20 Old slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD AND TUITION.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, delightfully situated a few miles from the City, would take into their family a girl of the ages of 7 to 12 years for board and instruction in English and French. It is in part to defray private instruction to their own children of the same ages. It offers a rare opportunity for persons desiring the best home influences. Orphans preferred. The best of references given and required. Address Box No. 3,343 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with fine rooms and board in a private family; house first-class, very pleasantly situated, and easy of access. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 211 West 31st st.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A PRIVATE FAMily will let one or two choice front rooms on the second floor, with full or partial board, in a first class house and choice location. Terms moderate. The best of references given and required. Immediate possession. Address BOARD, *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife wish to obtain board from 1st May in a private family, or where there are but few boarders on moderate terms. Address M. W., Box No. 2,115 Post Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife are desirous of finding rooms and board for six or eight months, preferring a private family in the vicinity of New-York, or on the line of the New-Haven or Hudson River Railroad, within one hour's ride of the City. Address W. S. C., box No. 2,478 Post-Office.

BROOKLYN BOARD WANTED—BY A gentleman and wife, in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders. Partial board for gentleman. Terms must be moderate. Address giving location and terms, MERCHANT'S CLERK, *Times* office.

PRIVATE BOARDING—THE ENTIRE SECOND floor, consisting of 3 rooms, with hall room. Apply at No 85 2d-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM 8 TO 10 MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

INSTRUCTION

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELM PARK, LITCHfield, Conn (one of the healthiest places in the Union.) Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal; CHARLES A. SWIFT, late of Yale College, and JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., of Princeton College, Assistants. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For information and circulars, address the principal, or information can be had at the law office of R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

A LADY, THE PUPIL OF THE FIRST European masters, who has devoted years exclusively to the study of music, offers her experience and knowledge to those desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the "piano." $10 per quarter. French and English taught if desired. Address Miss RANDALL, Brooklyn Post-Office.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next term opens April 1, with experienced Professors, full cabinets and apparatus spacious gymnasium, and surpassingly salubrious and beautiful location; it claims to offer rare advantages. For other information address the Principals, Revs. C. V. SPEAR, and J. R. BOYD.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS.—$5 PER QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON'S "St Joseph's Conversation Classes" at No. 761 Broadway, by Mons. JOSEPH. From the very first lesson pupils read, translate, and answer in French to the questions addressed.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, EXPERIenced in teaching some pupils to instruct in English, French, German, Italian, and drawing. Unexceptionable references given. Address G. M. S., box No. 3 865 Post office, New-York.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Summer term will commence May 5. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 42d-st., corner of Macdougal st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Also, a class for little boys. No 4 West 37th-st.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY, WELL QUALIFIED to give instruction in German, music and drawing, would be glad to give lessons in either or all these branches. The best references given. Address M. B., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TEACH MUSIC, by a lady who has taught two years in a Southern Seminary. Address X. Z., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MASTER TO GIVE lessons on the flute. Some one with experience is preferred. For further particulars address T., box No. 60, Jersey City Post-Office. Good reference requested.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York, No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

The academy will remain open until June 1, giving abundant time for a full quarter from March 15. Pupils received after that date for part of a quarter.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—IF A. F. HOLT, TAILOR, IS STILL living in this City, or if he has departed this life, his widow or children may hear of something to their advantage by calling on the subscriber at his office No. 17 Broadway GABL. FRANCHERE.

FOR ADOPTION.—WANTED TO GIVE IT AWAY for adoption to some respectable lady, a most beautiful female baby ten weeks old. Call at No. 183 Varick-st., for three days,

WANTED TO ADOPT—AN INTELLIGENT female child, from three to five years of age. An orphan, and of American parents, preferred. Address A. P. S., *New-York Times* Office.

E.—YOUR LAST MESSAGE IS RECEIVED. If the telegram reaches me in time, I may deliver the letter instead of sending it by mail. I did not write on Monday. F. G.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes, in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN EAST BROADWAY.—The three-story and attic house and lease of lot No. 197 East Broadway, fourth house above Jefferson-st., south side; lot 24 by 87½ feet; house 24 by 46; is in first-rate order, with the modern improvements, and situated on one of the best blocks in East Broadway. Terms moderate. One half of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Can be seen at any time. Apply of S. RAYNOR, No. 118 William-st.

FOR SALE—THAT BEAUTIFUL MANSION, CARriage-house and grounds, with a profuse supply of fruits and flowers, tastefully arranged, adjoining J. I. Snediker's Hotel, Long Island, with 8 or 18 acres of superior land, within a short drive from New-York, combining more desirable advantages by railroads, private conveyance and stages than perhaps any property now in the market, especially when the unequaled locality, health and complete adaptability for a gentleman's residence are so happily combined as in this property. Affliction in the family is the sole cause of sale. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M., or to J. I. SNEDIKER, near Union Course, Long Island.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO THREEstory brick dwelling houses, replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, water closets, marble mantels stained glass doors, ornamental plaster work, a deep well in each yard with forcing pump attached, well and substantially built, about four years since; size of houses 20x54; lots 103 feet deep, situate Nos. 38 and 42 President-st., between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn, L. I. Terms made to suit purchasers. Possession immediately Apply to the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., this City.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—A 3-STORY and basement brick house, 25x50, lot 100, 53d st. 8th-av. and Broadway; same place, one 3-story and basement brick house, 20x38 lot 50 fee; also, 3-story and basement brick house, No. 153 West 36th-st., for sale or to let; and brown-stone house 50th-st. 8th and 9th avs. All have the modern improvements. ALLEN & STEVENS, lumber dealers, 11th-av. and 39th-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—FOUR TWOstory brick-front cottages, Nos. 9, 11, 13, and 15 East Baltic-st., near Court-st. Also, that beautiful three-story brick house, with all the modern improvements, No. 64 Lafayette-av., corner of Hamsden-st. Also a neat three-story brick English basement house in Canton-st., near Fulton-st. Also several houses and stores to let. Apply to WILLIAM MACKEY, No. 377 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; or to B. T. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 37 Pine st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE STORY, high basement house, in 19th st., a very desirable location, a few doors west of Broadway, second house east of 8th-av., with all the modern improvements, three parlors deep, 22x2, lot 100; 8th av. cars start within 100 feet of the house. Broadway stages and 6th-av. cars within three minutes' walk. Can be seen at any time. Price $7,500. $5,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of J. E. HYDE, No. 53 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—ONE GRIST-MILL; TWO SAWmills; buzz saws, for cutting shingles and laths; a good water power, steady the year round; suitable for some manufacturing business; situated in the town of New-Canaan, 7 miles from Stamford, on the stream known as Silvermine River; the grist mill is 30 by 70 feet, driven by two over-shot water-wheels. For further particulars, apply to the owner, on the premises. N. B.—Most of the money can remain on mortgage. C. C. SAUNDERS.

FOR SALE—HOUSES, CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS.—All those in want of houses are invited to call at Nos. 243 and 245 West 32d st., and bring their carpenter to examine the work, where they will find one large 4 story and one 3 story, all new; high stoops with all the modern improvements; fine location; call and examine the premises: they are open all day.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front English basement house on the north side of 17th st., No. 148, between 1st and 2d avs., opposite Stuyvesant square. The house is 18x55 feet, with bay window and all the modern improvements. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises, or to J. S. COCKS, next door.

FOR SALE—WATER AND CHERRY-STREET PROPERTY.—The three three-story brick houses and lots Nos. 305, 307 and 309 Water-st., between Roosevelt and Pike slips. Also, the four four-story brick stores and lots Nos. 240, 245 and 247 Cherry-st., in the rear of the Water-st. lots For terms &c., apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE SEVENTH WARD, THE house and lot 281 East Broadway; the house is in excellent order, has a two-story extension, making the house 57 feet 8 inches deep; it has been fitted up recently in elegant style, handsomely papered, frescoed, &c. For particulars, apply to S. S. WYCKOFF & CO., No. 204 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, beautiful location, No. 49 West 32d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway; built by the present owner, with great care, for his own use. Contains all the modern improvements For further particulars, inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brown-stone front house No. 111 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, second house from Fulton-av. Contains 15 rooms, gas, bath, range, &c; price $7,500; $4,000 or $5,000 can remain if desired. Apply on the premises

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSsession. A three-story and basement brick house, all modern improvements, in a delightful situation, near Madison-square, will be sold low if applied for immediately. Inquire of W. H LUSH, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., or at No. 77 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY BRICK FRONT houses and lots, Nos. 276, 278 and 280 3d-st. Also, two three-story brick houses Nos. 61 and 63 Avenue D Also, the brick house No. 107 Cherry-street. The above will be sold at a low price and on reasonable terms. Apply to L. KISSAM, No. 89 William-st., from 12 till 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, NO. 278 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, with brown stone basement; with gas and modern improvements Terms easy; if desired, a large portion can remain on mortgage. For particulars inquire on the premises, or to H F. TICE, New-York *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 316 State-st., between Nevins and Bevers sts., Brooklyn, in a desirable location, near Fulton-av. Railroad. House, 21x45 feet, three rooms deep, gas and water in; lot 21x100, including court yard. Apply at 198 Dean-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A three-story and basement brick house with sub-cellar, in one of the finest locations in the City, possessing all the modern improvements, frescoed walls, &c. Apply on the premises No. 210 West 22d st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A FARM, good productive village property, within 30 minutes' ride of the City of New-York For particulars inquire of N. M'GRAW, No. 455 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A GOOD TWO-STORY FRAME COTtage on the east side of Adelphi st., Brooklyn, a few doors north of DeKalb av. The lot is very large, 25x126, and in one of the best neighborhoods in Brooklyn; yard well stocked with grape-vines, fruit trees, &c. Price $3,000. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A WELL-FURnished house on Madison-square, well built, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 85 Gold-st., between 10 A. M and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSES NOS. 236, 242, 244 West 22d-st., between the 8th and 9th avs. Apply at No. 244 West 22d st.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY, ELIGIBLY located, near the ferry, in exchange for Town County or City Bonds or land. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st.

ST. FELIX ESTATE, BROOKLYN.—THE portion of this estate unsold on the 2d inst., may be purchased of the subscribers at private sale, on application to A. J. BLEECKER, SON, No. 7 Broad-st.

$150 FOR A QUARTER-ACRE OR 4 City lots in the village of Mount Vernon, 36 minutes from City by Harlem Railroad; worth double the amount; must be sold. Inquire at No. 97 Roosevelt-st. Remedy for piles for sale.

$5,000.—FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A house No. 321 East 12th st. Inquire of M. WISE, No. 421 Broadway, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A first-class Grocery; it is located in one of the best places for business in the City, one door from Bleecker in Carmine-st. The stock is small and well selected. Will be sold at a fair valuation or as it stands. The subscriber, having two stores will sell one low, as he is unable to pay proper attention to both. SAMUEL CURRAN.

STORE PROPERTY IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The valuable house and store No. 248 Main-st. best business part of the City, will be sold cheap. Apply at SHERMAN'S, No. 142 Washington-st., Hoboken, or R. C. ANDRUS, Poughkeepsie, opposite the premises.

BUSINESS, STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—Of a variety and thread and needle store established four years in Williamsburg. A good bargain is offered—a handsome stock, worthy attention. Sold in consequence of ill health. Apply at No. 342 Fourth-st., near Grand, Brooklyn

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer. No, 35 Clinton-place, in 8th-st, near Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.—Genuine and peremptory sale at auction of the elegant rosewood, oak and mahogany furniture, decorations, works of art, &c., contained in the magnificent private residence No. 35 Clinton-place in 8th-st, between Broadway and University place, TO MORROW, (Friday,) March 5, at 10½ A M., precisely. The following is a partial description of the goods contained in the house viz: In the basement are suites of oak dining-room furniture complete, together with all the kitchen utensils, and elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silver-ware, cut glass, &c., belonging to the family. In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs, and three rosewood parlor-suites, centre and side tables, corner and wall etageres, lace window drapery, pier glasses, China vases, bronze figures, clocks, ornaments, paintings, engravings, lady's secretary, work-tables, easy chairs, bookcases, gas fixtures, one rose-wood 7-octave piano, stool and cover, &c In the chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, stands, couches, chairs, carpets, cribs, sofas, ten fine curled-hair mattresses, blankets, beds and bedding, and a fine variety of desirable goods too numerous to mention. Descriptive catalogue on the morning of sale. Sale commences at 10½ A. M., precisely. For full particulars, see the *Herald*.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, office No. 22 Broadway. **SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.**—DANIEL S. HOUGH will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) March 4, at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the contents of the five-story sand stone front residence 218 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and near London Terrace. The house is sumptuously furnished throughout, and all in genteel order. In the basement are a full suite of dining room furniture, extension table, buffets, and chairs to match, besides a great variety of kitchen utensils China dinner and tea sets, silver ware, easters, spoons, forks, liquor-chests, ivory cutlery, cut-glass and Bohemian ware. Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser. In the parlors are velvet carpets three rosewood suites, side and hall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs, and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases, and library secretaries, rosewood piano, 7-octave, fine engravings. In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c.; 18 pare curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the house.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer

SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, OF THE RED-HOUSE PROPERTY, EMBRACING 71 LOTS, WITH BUILDINGS.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on THURSDAY, March 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the Red House property, bounded by 1st and 2d avs., 104th, 105th, 106th and 107th sts., and embracing 71 lots. The plot of 14 lots, including the Red House and all out-buildings, will be sold in one parcel. This property is in the finest condition for pleasure or other purposes, and ready for immediate occupancy. The grade, location, &c., are unsurpassed in the neighborhood of the City, and too well known to render detail necessary. A more desirable opportunity for the profitable investment of capital, cannot be offered buyers this Spring, the sale being to close an estate; and purchasers can rely on its being absolute. Every lot offered will be sold without reserve. Terms will be liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY. (LEASEHOLD.) NO. 15 UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON UNIVERSITY-PLACE—The first-class three-story attic and basement brick house and lot, No. 15, east side University-place, three rooms deep, and containing all the modern improvements. Lease has eighteen years to run, at $250 ground rent, with the usual renewals. Lot 25x107 and 109. Can be seen from 12 to 2 P. M. To be sold without reserve. Particulars at No. 7 Broad-st.

WM. DUMONT, Auctioneer.

38 PERUVIAN LLAMAS, MALE AND FEMALE, FOR IMPORTER'S ACCOUNT.—WM. DUMONT, will sell at action, on SATURDAY, March 20, at 11 o'clock, at the Dyckman Farm, near Tubby Hook. 38 Peruvian llamas, male and female, in fine order, in lots to suit purchasers. Terms at sale.

N. B.—The Hudson River Railroad cars leave Chambers-st. at 8½ A. M. for Tubby Hook, and return at 2½ P. M.

P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—P. R. WILKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 4, 1858, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 6 Pine-st., a general assortment of handsome rosewood and mahogany parlor and bedroom furniture, pier glasses, pier and centre tables, marble tops, chandeliers, bedsteads, bureaus, looking glasses, rockers, bookcases, cedar trunks, dining tables, Brussels carpets, &c., &c.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

OIL-PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.—JOHN LEVISON will sell, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, a choice and valuable collection of fine oil-paintings, books, engravings, &c., at the spacious salesroom known as the American Art Gallery No. 675 Broadway Sale positive to pay advances. Lovers of the fine arts are invited to attend.

By JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, MARCH 5—AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Pearl and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn. Regular Weekly Sale of Furniture—Rosewood and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, crockery and glass ware, mattresses, beds and bedding, 2 large French plate pier-glasses, cooking and other stoves, &c., &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce*, *Courier* and *Morning Express*.

JOHN READING, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF LUMBER AT AUCTION.—JOHN READING will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) March 4, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the foot of 30th-st., North River, a large assortment of lumber; also mules, wagons, harness, office furniture, books, notes, judgments, &c. LEROY CLARK, Assignee.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

POSITIVE SALE OF THE HOMESTEAD of the late Mrs. ELIZABETH SAWYER, near the village of Mamaroneck, Westchester Co., consisting of about three acres of land, on which there is an excellent dwelling with eight rooms, cellar and garret, together with barn and other out-buildings, garden, fruit trees, &c., known as the "Disbrow Place," located at the junction of the turnpike and the road leading to Orienta; has a commanding view of the harbor and Long Island Sound; location very pleasant and healthy; about ten minutes' walk from the New-Haven Railroad Dépôt, and very convenient for persons desiring to reside in the country and do business in the City. Further information may be obtained of WM. H. DISBROW, Esq., corner of 5th-av. and 30th-st. ISAAC J. OLIVER, Esq., No. 32 Beekman-st., BENJAMIN FLORENCE, Esq., Mamaroneck, or of the undersigned.

The above property will be sold (positively) at auction, March 15, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises. $1,000 can remain on bond and mortgage if desired. Title indisputable, and possession given by the 1st of April.

VALENTINE BUCK, Executor,
No. 329 Front-st., or No. 143 East 30th-st., New-York.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS; ONE brown mare, 15½ hands high; one roan horse 16 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton top, but little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriages for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the carriage Repository, 594 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel

LAND WARRANTS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—INDISPENsable to travelers, issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce their naturalization papers, Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions Extra Pay, &c., procured.

COAL.

COAL—RED ASH, (PEACH ORCHARD,) LEHIGH and Broad Mountain, the qualities of which are guaranteed to be satisfactory to buyers and prices as low as good coal is sold for; also Cumberland, English Cannel and Liverpool Orrel at lowest current rates
HENRY REEVE,
Corner Canal and Centre, and Jane and West sts.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c. Cash paid for rags and paper-shavings.

TO DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS, AND DEALERS IN TOILET ARTICLES.—The Subscriber begs to inform the trade that in consequence of the late fire at No. 41 Maiden-lane, he has removed to No. 61, a few doors below, and has concluded to dispose of his entire stock at greatly reduced prices. The early attention of dealers is requested, as everything must be closed out previous to 1st May. A. W. GABAUDAN, No. 61 Maiden-lane.

COBURN'S PURE LARD OIL—WARRANted very superior for burning and machinery, at a reduced price. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. Only agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, for the year ending Jan. 31, 1858:

Assets on hand, Jan. 31, 1857, as per Statement		$3,787,945 76
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums and Policy fees	$868,428 20	
For Interest	277,188 71	
For Annuities	16,756 24	
For Am'nts overpaid, due Agents	1,059 82—	1,166,732 97
Total		$4,954,678 73
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Paid claims by death, including additions	$317,043 13	
Surrendered Policies	32,039 04	
Annuities	7,467 72	
Commissions	43,474 13	
Expenses, including Rent, Salaries, Medical Examinations, Printing, Stationery, Taxes, &c.	66,610 72—	466,634 74
Cash Assets on hand Jan. 31, 1858		4,488,643 99
Add Deferred Premium account, being balances due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly		145,923 62
Interest accrued to Feb. 1, 1858		50,455 30
Interest due and unpaid Feb. 1, 1858		1,486 04
Net Assets Jan. 31, 1858		$4,685,908 95

	Amount.	No.
Net increase in Assets during the year	$897,963 19	
Policies at risk Feb. 1, 1857	$28,024,012	9,794
At risk Feb. 1, 1858	30,481,302	10,390
Net increase during year	$2,457,290	596
Issued during the year, Dr	5,852,087	1,863

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK FOR THE FIVE YEARS ENDING JAN. 31, 1858:

Net assets, Feb. 4, 1853		$2,056,969 69
RECEIPTS SINCE FEB. 1, 1853.		
For Premiums and Policy fees	$3,512,812 27	
From deferred Premium Account, being balance due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly	145,923 62	
	$3,658,735 89	
For Interest	$957,806 72	
For interest accrued not due, to Feb. 1, 1858	51,941 34	
	1,009 748 06	
For Annuities, balance of account	16,008 47	
Due sundry parties for claims not matured	68,162 72	
		4,752,655 14
Total		$6,809,614 83
DISBURSEMENTS SINCE FEBRUARY 1, 1853.		
Paid Claims	$1,317,643 43	
Claims unpaid, not yet due	61,000 00—$1,378,643 43	
Addition to Policies	108,142 74	
Paid Commissions	184,169 61	
Paid Advertising, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Rent	283,718 53	
Paid Surrendered Policies and reduction of Premiums	169,031 57—$2,123,705 88	
Assets, Feb. 1, 1858		$4,685,908 95
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$148,637 48	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,321,032 36	
Due from Agents	18,378 15	
Deferred Premium account, being balance due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly	145,923 62	
Interest accrued but not due	50,455 30	
Interest due and unpaid	1,486 04—$4,685,908 95	

THUS APPROPRIATED.

Amount reserved for the re-insurance of all existing Policies, as above	$2,668,867 22	
Amount reserved for annuities	28,902 72	
Amount reserved for reduction of Premiums	17,544 97	
Present value of 1st Dividends of 1848	155,916 50	
Present value of 2d Dividends of 1853	459,261 01	
Special reserve for extra climate risks	113,207 18	
Amount of claims ascertained, unpaid, not yet due, including additions	71,419 22	
Prepaid Premiums due 4th Dividend account	2,286 97	
Reserve for proportion of contingent taxes	25,000 00	
Balance	1,142,503 16—$4,685,908 95	

By the above Statement it will be seen that, after reserving the sum of $2,668,867 22 as the value for reinsurance on all existing policies, which sum includes a margin to cover unforeseen contingencies of nearly $350,000, over and above the net cost of reinsurance, according to the Company's Tables of Mortality at 4 per cent., and also reserving an ample fund to meet all other obligations, the Company have a surplus of $1,142,503 16, which may, with safety be recommended as applicable to the purposes of Dividends on existing Policies, according to the following statement:

THIRD DIVIDEND STATEMENT.

Premiums entitled to participate in this Dividend are such as have been received on existing Policies, since Feb. 1, 1853, at the Table Rates of Insurance, and as are sufficient to cover the risk on each Policy to Feb. 1, 1858.

Balance or surplus as above		$1,142,503 16
40 per cent. on $2,686,569 15, being the amount of participating premiums on existing Life Policies	$1,074,627 66	
40 per cent. on $28,218 10, being the amount of participating premiums on Endowment Assurance Policies	11,247 24	
40 per cent. on $84,848 46, being the amount of participating premiums on policies lapsed by death	33,939 38	
40 per cent. on $4,927 53, being the amount of participating premiums on short-term policies issued previous to 1851	1,971 01	
20 per cent. on $96,048 31, being the amount of participating premiums on short-term policies issued since 1851	19,209 66	
Undivided Surplus	1,508 20—$1,142,503 16	

Respectfully submitted,
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

The undersigned have examined the formulas which have been made the basis of the computations of the Third Dividend (that of 1858) of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and are satisfied that they are founded on correct mathematical principles, and that in their application to the aforesaid Dividend they furnish results of undoubted security to the parties assured.

HENRY JAS ANDERSON,
HORACE WEBSTER, } Auditors.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1858.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held at the Office of the Company on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 17, 1858, it was Resolved, that a Dividend of 40 per cent. be declared on the Participating Premiums paid on existing Policies since Feb. 1, 1853, according to the recommendation of the Officers and Insurance Committee and contained in the above statement.

The Reversionary value of this Dividend will be added to the face of each Policy. The amounts to be credited to each Policy will be ascertained by the 1st of March.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1858.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED. S. WINSTON,	JOHN WADSWORTH,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	WM. H. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STUART,
ROBT. H. M'CURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BETTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC C. PEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	WILLIAM H. CROMWELL,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CHARLES J. STEDMAN,
W. E. DODGE,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	WM. K. STRONG,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ABRAHAM BIENEVUE,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	GEORGE R. CLARK.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ADEE, Secretary. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary, MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

IOWA STATE STOCK—PROPOSALS INVITED FOR $200,000.—The undersigned agent, appointed by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved the 8th of February, 1858, is authorized to dispose of the Bonds of the State to the amount of $200,000, said bonds being made payable in the City of New-York, not to exceed ten years from their date, and to bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent., payable semi-annually.

Bids for this stock will be received by the undersigned for the whole or any part of the said amount, (the bonds being issued in sums of $1,000,) at the Astor House, New-York, until the first of March next. No bids will be received for this stock at less than its par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than seven per cent.

MARTIN L MORRIS, State Agent.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1858.

CHICAGO CITY BONDS—SEWERAGE LOAN.—These Bonds are payable in 1880, and bear partly 6 and partly 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in Coupons at the American Exchange Bank, New York. The entire debt of the city of Chicago to Nov. 1, 1857, was less than $1,700,000, and the assessed value of taxable property was over $36,000,000. Every dollar of the debt has been created strictly for municipal purposes. The Bonds are protected by a Sinking Fund, raised by special tax. For sale by

ASHLEY & NORRIS, No. 52 Exchange place.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, NO. 16 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1858.—The stockholders of the Manhattan Oil Company are hereby notified that the new certificates of the Capital Stock, as reduced at a meeting of the stockholders, Dec. 2, 1857, in compliance with the law applicable thereto, are now ready to be delivered on surrender of the old certificates.

N. T. HIGBIE, } Committee
WM. E. BIRD, of
N. T. CARRYL, } Stockholders.
JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY.
No. 187 Greenwich-st., New-York, March 1, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of March, instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., when the Report of the Directors for the year 1857 will be submitted. The poll for the election of officers for the ensuing year will be open till 2 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL J. W. BARRY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against JAMES QUIGLEY will please present the same, with proper vouchers, to the subscribers.

WILLIAM McARTHUR, 125 Liberty-st.,
WILLIAM H. PARSONS, 343 Broadway, } Assignees.
JOHN H. NEILLEY, 24 Church-st.,
Dated, Feb. 16, 1858.

LITTLE MIAMI DIVIDEND SCRIP PURchased by RIGGS & CO., No. 66 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—PITTSBURG, March 1, 1858.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The first annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company will be held at the rooms of the Board of Trade in the City of Pittsburg on TUESDAY, the 30th of March inst. at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time the report of the Directors and officers of the operations of the Company, for the first seventeen months of the consolidation, will be presented and read. The election for a new Board of Directors will be held at the same place on WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. Stockholders and the representatives of counties holding stock will receive especial free tickets to and from Pittsburg for the occasion on application to the different station agents.

Blank forms of proxies may be obtained at the General Office in Pittsburg, or at the office in New-York, No. 37 William-st.

Stockholders of either of the three companies now merged by the consolidation, who may not have converted their stock, will not be entitled to any votes at the above election.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st prox. T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six and-a-Half (6½) per cent. payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 25th inst., in cash.

They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 9th of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending Dec. 31, 1857, of Thirty-one per cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 9th February next.

This latter dividend makes the Scrip Dividends declared by this Company, during the last four years, one hundred and five and a half per cent.

This Company having always declined to insure through the medium of brokers and cut-down agents, it is important that all applications for insurance should be made to the office direct, or through respectable parties residing in this City.

TRUSTEES:

Charles H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Daniel B. Fearing,	J. Steward, Jr.	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Dan. Drake Smith,
A. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
G. B. Lamar,	Edward C. Center,	Releg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gallinad, Jr.	Saml V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	Jas. M. Waterbury,	J. Anthony, Jr.,
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BOWERY BANK DIVIDEND.—A SECOND Dividend of forty per cent on the ascertained claims against the Bowery Bank, will be paid to the creditors on or after this date, at the Banking House No. 153 Bowery.
NEW-YORK, March 3, 1858. JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.

CORN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, March 1, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on the 5th instant.
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

MARCH 1, 1858.

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of $3 per share, payable on demand. GEO. FARMER, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 37 WALL-STREET.

At the annual election held on the 8th instant,

PHILETUS H. HOLT,	STEPHEN LININGTON,
JOSEPH P. WICKHAM,	ENOCH KETCHAM,
SILAS DAVIS,	WILLIAM A. CUMMINGS,
OLIVER H. SHEPARD,	HENRY LYLES, Jr.,
HENRY ROWLAND,	BREWSTER VALENTINE
ALFRED L. ROWE,	GEORGE B. WHITFIELD,
WILLIAM P. MILLER,	ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
STEPHEN W. GAINES,	ISAAC H. SMITH,
ELISHA L. WALTON,	TEUNIS W. QUICK,
NELSON SHERWOOD,	ROBERT F. SAGE,
HENRY G. REEVE,	DAVID M. TURNURE,
DANIEL T. WILLETS,	JOSE T. NAVARRO,
ALBERT L. DE CAMP,	ASHER TAYLOR,
JOHN M. BRUCE, JR.,	EDWARD BILL,
BENJAMIN H. HOWELL,	NATHANIEL W. CHATER,

were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year; and at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, Esq., was reëlected President, and ASHER TAYLOR, Esq., was reëlected Vice-President. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1858.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.
WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.
ja21-6w A. L. MINER, Receiver.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY.
No. 82 Broadway, New-York.

We, the undersigned, are prepared to transport to California the old State Bonds, exchange the same and return here with greatest possible dispatch

We will undertake, for a fixed price, to transport, exchange and return said bonds, agreeing in case of loss to be at trouble of procuring new issue—or parties can mail to our house in Sacramento at their own risk, have the same exchanged and returned in same way. For rates, inquire at our office.

Having our own houses at San Francisco, and also at Sacramento, and sending Special Messengers by every steamer, we are prepared to do this business with greater safety and promptness than other houses. The Bonds do not leave our hands until returned to New-York

The past-due coupons are purchased at current rates.

The act authorizing the exchange (a copy of which will be furnished on application at our office) provides for the funding of the past-due coupons when presented in sums of $500.

We will sell sums under $500, remit proceeds, less exchange, or buy to fill fractions, and receive pay here without commission. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

ISLAND OF CUBA EXPRESS.—P. C. BOMBALIER & CO., HAVANA, PROPRIETORS.—Will forward freight and parcels to all parts of Cuba by the United States Mail steamer EMPIRE CITY on the 4th of March inst. Freight must be delivered to us on the day before with an invoice accompanying the same for clearing at the Custom-house. Collections attended to in all parts of Cuba. Drafts at sight, in sums to suit, on Havana.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Agents, No. 82 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The new steamship COLUMBIA, Captain BERRY, will leave for the above ports from Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, March 7, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 5 Broadway. The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will succeed, and leave on WEDNESDAY, March 10. The favorite and large steamers CAROLINA, EVERGLADE and ST. MARYS, connect at Charleston, for Florida, with the steamers from New-York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P.M., from Pier No. 12 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $13; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, March 6, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

Bills of Lading signed only on board.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will succeed and leave on WEDNESDAY, March 10.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the undersigned School Officers of the XIVth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection of a new school-house on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 21, Marion-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so. ANDREW H. GREEN,
Chairman of the Board of School Officers
HENRY P. WEST, Secretary. of the XIVth Ward.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16.....1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3.....1858
Saturday, Feb. 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 3...1858
Saturday, March 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 31..1858
Saturday, April 10.....1858	Wednesday, April 28....1858
Saturday, April 14.....1858	Wednesday, May 12....1858
Saturday, May 8.....1858	Wednesday, May 26....1858
Saturday, May 22.....1858	Wednesday, June 9....1858
Saturday, June 8.....1858	Wednesday, June 23....1858
Saturday, June 19.....1858	Wednesday, July 3.....1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, March 3
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 10
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 17
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:		From Southampton, Havre, or Bremen to New-York:	
First Cabin	$80	First Cabin	$100
Second Cabin	50	Second Cabin	60
Steerage	30	Steerage	40

In the first-class paddle wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, E. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, EDWARD CAVENDY, Commander, to sail from Pier No. 3, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz:

Leave New-York for	Bremen for	Southampton for New-York.
Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Southampton	
Ariel.....March 20	Saturday, Ap'l 17	Wednesd'y, Ap 21
North Star..April 17	Saturday, May 5	Wedn'sd'y, May 19

The steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

**FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND H

SENATOR SEWARD'S SPEECH.

[Continued from First Page.]

argument. I have passed already from the ground of expediency, on which I was standing, to that of right and justice. Among all our refinements of constitutional learning, one principle, one fundamental principle, has been faithfully preserved, namely: That the new States must come voluntarily into the Union—they must not be forced into it. "Unite or Die," was the motto addressed to the States in the time of the Revolution. Though Kansas should perish, she cannot be brought into the Union by to ce.

So long as the States shall come in by free consent, their admission will be an act of union, and this will be a Confederacy. Whenever they shall be brought in by fraud or force, their admission will be an act of consolidation, and the nation, ceasing to be a Confederacy, will become in reality an Empire. All our elementary instruction is wrong, or else this change of the Constitution will subvert the liberties of the American people.

You argue the consent of Kansas from documentary proofs, of her forced and partial acquiescence, under your tyrannical rule, from elections fraudulently conducted, from her own contumacy and from your own records, made up here against her. I answer the whole argument at once: Kansas protests here, and stands, by your own confession, in an attitude of rebellion at home, to resist the annexation which you contend she is soliciting at your hands.

Sir, if your proofs were a thousand times stronger, I would not hold the people of Kansas bound by them. They are all contradicted by stern facts. A people can be bound by no action conducted in their name, and pretending to their sanction, unless they enjoy perfect freedom and safety in giving that consent. You have held the people of Kansas in duress from the first hour of their attempted organization as a community. To crown this duress by an act, at once forcing Slavery on them, which they hate, and then into a union with you, on terms which they abhor, would be but to illustrate anew, and on a grand scale, the maxim:

"*Prosperum et felix scelus, virtus vocatur.*"

Mr. President, it is an occasion for joy and triumph when a community that has gathered itself together under circumstances of privation and exile, and proceeded through a season of territorial or provincial dependence on distant central authority, becomes a State, in the full enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, and rises into the dignity of a member of this Imperial Union. But in the case of Kansas, her whole existence has been, and it yet is a trial, a tempest, a chaos, and now you propose to make her nuptials a celebration of the funeral of her freedom. The people of Kansas are entitled to save that freedom, for they have won it back when it had been wrested from them by invasion and usurpation. Sir, you are great and strong. On this continent there is no power can resist you. On any other there is hardly a power that would not reluctantly engage with you; but you can never, never conquer Kansas. Your power, like a throne which is built of pine boards, and covered with purple, is weakness, except it be defended by a people confiding in you, because satisfied that you are just, and grateful for the freedom that, under you, they enjoy.

Sir, in view, once more, of this subject of Slavery, I submit that our own dignity requires that we shall give over this chimnerty with slaveholders, which we practice in prescribing acquiescence in their rule as a condition of toleration of self-government in the Territories. We are defeated in it. We may wisely give it up, and admit Kansas as a Free State, since she will consent to be admitted only in that character.

Mr. President, if I could at all suppose it desirable or expedient to enlarge the field of slave labor, and of slaveholding sway, in this Republic, I should, nevertheless, maintain that it is wise to relinquish the effort to sustain Slavery in Kansas. The question, in regard to that Territory, has risen from a private one about Slavery as a domestic institution, to one of Slavery as a national policy. At every step you have been failing. Will you go on still further, ever confident, and yet ever unsuccessful?

I believe, Sir, to some extent in the isothermal theory. I think there are regions, beginning at the North pole, and stretching southward, where Slavery will die out soon if it be planted; and I know, too well, that in the tropics, and to some extent northward of them, Slavery lives long, and is hard to extirpate. But I cannot find a certain boundary. I am sure, however, that 36° 30' is too far north. I think it is a moveable boundary, and that every year it advances towards a more southern parallel.

MORE SLAVERY NOT WANTED.

But is there just now a real want of a new State for the employment of slave labor? I see and feel the need of room for a new State to be assigned to free labor, of room for such a new State almost every year. I think I see how it arises. Free white men abound in this country, and in Europe, and even in Asia. Economically speaking, their labor is cheap—there is a surplus of it. Under improved conditions of society life grows longer, and men multiply faster. Wars, which sometimes waste them, grow less frequent and less destructive. Invention is continually producing machines and engines, artificial laborers, crowding them from one field of industry to another—ever more from the Eastern regions of the continent to the West, ever more from the overcrowded Eastern Continent to the prairies and the wilderness in our own. But I do not see any such overflowing of the African slave population in this country, even where it is unrestricted. Free labor has been obstructed in Kansas. There are, nevertheless, 50,000 or 60,000 freemen gathered there already—gathered there within four years. Slave labor has been free to importation. There are only 100 to 200 slaves there. To settle and occupy a new Slave State anywhere is, *pari passu*, to depopulate old Slave States. Whence, then, are the supplies of slaves to come, and how? Only by reviving the African Slave Trade. But this is forbidden. Visionaries dream that the prohibition can be repealed. The idea is insane. A Republic of thirty millions of freemen, with a free white laboring population so dense as already to crowd on subsistence, to be brought to import negroes from Africa to supplant them as cultivators, and so to subject themselves to starvation! Though Africa is yet unorganized, and unable to protect itself, still it has already exchanged, in a large degree, its wars to make slaves, and it commerce in slaves, for legitimate agriculture and trade. All European States are interested in the civilization of that continent, and they will not consent that we shall arrest it. The Christian Church cannot be forced back two centuries, and be made to sanction the African Slave Trade as a missionary enterprise.

FREE LABOR NEEDED.

Every nation has always some ruling idea, which, however, changes with the several stages with the several stages of its development. A ruling idea of the colonies of this continent, two hundred years ago, was labor to subdue and reclaim nature. Then African Slavery was seized and employed as an auxiliary, under a seeming necessity. That idea has ceased forever. It has given place to a new one. Aggrandizement of the nation, not indeed as it once was, to make a small State great, but to make a State already great the greatest of all States. It still demands labor, but it is no longer the ignorant labor of barbarians, but labor perfected by knowledge, and skill, and combination with all the scientific principles of mechanism. It demands, not the labor of slaves, which need to be watched and defended, but voluntary, enlightened labor, stimulated by interest, affection, and ambition. It needs that every man shall own the land he tills; that every head shall be fit for the helmet, and every hand fit for the sword, and every mind ready and qualified for counsel. To attempt to aggrandize a country with slaves for its inhabitants, would be to try to make a large body of empire with feeble sinews and empty veins.

THE FATE OF EVERY PRO-SLAVERY PARTY—THE DOOM OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Mr. President, the expansion of territory to make Slave States will only fail to be a great crime because it is impracticable, and therefore will turn out to be a stupendous imbecility. A free Republican Government, like this, notwithstanding all its constitutional checks, cannot long resist and counteract the progress of society. Slavery, wherever and whenever, and in whatsoever form it exists, is exceptional, local, and short lived. Freedom is the common right, interest, and ultimate destiny of all mankind. All other nations have already abolished, or are about abolishing Slavery. Does this fact mean nothing? All parties in this country that have tolerated the extension of Slavery, except one, has perished for that error already. That last one—the Democratic Party—is hurrying on irretrievably, toward the same fate. All Administrations that have avowed this policy have gone down dishonored for that cause, except the present one. A pit deeper and darker still is opening to receive this Administration, because it sins more deeply than its predecessors. There is a meaning in all these facts, which it becomes us to study well. The nation has advanced another stage; it has reached the point where intervention, by the Government, for Slavery and Slave States, will no longer be tolerated. Free-labor has at last apprehended its rights, its interests, its power, and its destiny, and is organizing itself to assume the government of the Republic. It will henceforth meet you boldly and resolutely here; it will meet you everywhere, in the Territories or out of them, wherever you may go to extend Slavery. It has driven you back in California and in Kansas; it will invade you soon in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Missouri and Texas. It will meet you in Arizona, in Central America, and even in Cuba. The invasion will be not merely harmless but beneficient, if you yield seasonably to its just and moderated demands. It proved so in New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the other Slave States, which have already yielded in that way to its advances. You may, indeed, get a start under or near the tropics, and seem safe for a time, but it will be only a short time. Even there you will found States only for free labor to maintain and occupy. The interest of the white races demands the ultimate emancipation of all men. Whether that consummation shall be allowed to take effect, with peaceful and wise precautions against sudden change and disaster, or be hurried on by violence, is all that remains for you to decide. For the failure of your system of slave-labor throughout the Republic, the responsibility will rest not on the agitators you condemn, or the political parties you arraign, or even altogether on yourselves, but it will be due to the inherent error of the system itself, and to the errors which thrusts it forward to oppose and resist the destiny, not more of the African than that of the white races. The white man needs this continent to labor upon. His head is clear, his arm is strong, and his necessities are fixed. He must and will have it. To secure it, he will oblige the Government of the United States to abandon intervention in favor of slave labor and Slave States, and go backward forty years, and resume the original policy of intervention in favor of free labor and Free States. The fall of the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa determined the fate of Mexico, although sore sieges and severe pitched battles intervened before the capture of the capital of the Aztecs. The defeats you have encountered in California and in Kansas determines the fate of the principle for which you have been contending. It is for yourselves, not for us, to decide how long and through what further mortifications and disasters the contest shall be protracted, before Freedom shall enjoy her already assured triumph. I would have it ended now, and would have the wounds of society bound up and healed. But this can be done only in one way. It cannot be done by offering further resistance, nor by any evasion or partial surrender, nor by forcing Kansas into the Union as a Slave State, against her will, leaving her to cast off Slavery afterwards, as she best may; nor by compelling Minnesota and Oregon to wait, and wear the humiliating costume of Territories at the doors of Congress, until the people of Kansas, or their true defenders here, shall be brought to dishonorable compromises. It can be done only by *the simple and direct admission of the three new States as Free States, without qualification, condition, reservation, or compromise, and by the abandonment of all further attempts to extend Slavery under the Federal Constitution.* You have unwisely pushed the controversy so far, that only these broad concessions will now be accepted by the interest of free labor and free States. For myself, I see this fact, perhaps, the more distinctly now, because I have so long foreseen it. I can, therefore, counsel nothing less than those concessions. I know the hazards I incur in taking this position. I know how men and parties, now earnest, and zealous, and bold, may yet fall away from me as the controversy shall wax warm, and alarms and dangers, now unlooked for, shall stare them in the face; as men and parties, equally earnest, bold, and zealous, have done in like circumstances before. But it is the same position I took in the case of California, eight years ago. It is the same I maintained on the great occasion of the organization of Kansas and Nebraska, four years ago. Time and added experience have vindicated it since, and I assume it again, to be maintained to the last, with confidence that it will be justified ultimately by the country and by the civilized world. You may refuse to yield it now, and for a short period, but your refusal will only animate the friends of Freedom with the courage and the resolution, and produce the union among them, which alone are necessary on their part to attain the position itself simultaneously with the impending overthrow of the existing Federal Administration and the constitution of a new and more independent Congress.

EXPANSION OF OUR TERRITORY—THE FUTURE OF THE COUNTRY.

Mr. President, this expansion of the empire of free white men is to be conducted through the process of admitting new States, and not otherwise. The white man, whether you consent or not, will make the States to be admitted, and he will make them all Free States. We must admit them, and admit them all free; otherwise, they will become independent and foreign States, constituting a new empire to contend with us for the continent. To admit them is a simple, easy, and natural policy. It is not new to us, or to our times. It began with the voluntary union of the first thirteen. It has continued to go on until the ends of the continent are the borders of our Union. Thus we become co-laborers with our fathers, and even with our posterity throughout many ages. After times, contemplating the whole vast structure, completed and perfected, will forget the dates, and the eras, and the individualities, of the builders in their successive generations. It will be one great Republic, founded by one body of benefactors. I wonder that the President of the United States undervalues the Kansas question, when it is a part of a transaction so immense and sublime. Far from sympathizing with him in his desire to depreciate it, and to be rid of it, I deliberate myself on my humble relation to it, for I know that the even meanest grant, or any one desire a more favorable occasion to acquire fame, than he enjoys who is engaged in laying the foundations of a great empire; and I know, also, that while mankind have often defied their benefactors, no nation has ever yet bestowed honor on the memories of the founders of Slavery.

I have always believed, Mr. President, that this glorious Federal Constitution of ours is adapted to the inevitable expansion of the empire, which I have so feebly presented. It has been perverted often by misconstruction, and it has yet to be perverted many times and widely hereafter; but it has inherent strength and vigor that will cast off all the webs which the ever-changing interests of classes may weave around it. If it fail us now, it will, however, not be our fault, but because an inevitable crisis, like that of youth, or of mankind, is to be encountered by a constitution proved in that case to be inadequate to the trial. I am sure that no patriot who views the subject as I do, could wish to evade or delay the trial. By delays we could only extend Slavery at the west throughout the Atlantic regions of the Continent. The Pacific slope is free, and it always must and will be free. The mountain barriers that separate us from that portion of our Empire, are quite enough to divide us too widely, possibly to alienate us too soon, but not only become all slaveholding States on this side of those barriers, while only Free States are organized and perpetuated on the other side, and then indeed there will come a division of the great American family into two nations, equally ambitious for complete control over the continent, and a conflict between them, over which the world will mourn, as the greatest and last to be retrieved of all the calamities that have ever befallen the human race.

Mr. Thompson, of New-Jersey, in alluding to Kansas, said that now was the favorable opportunity to enchant from us by her admission into the Union. He contended that the Lecompton Constitution was the expression of the will of the people of Kansas. He replied to the many arguments made against that instrument, and instanced the cases of fourteen States, whose Constitutions were adopted without submission to the people. If wrong had been suffered by the opponents of the Lecompton Constitution, that wrong was the consequence of their own misconduct, and therefore they have no right to complain. If the Free State Party have as large a majority as pretended, they can change any obnoxious features in the Constitution. But if they are in a minority, they must submit, like good citizens, to the will of the majority. But this party do not want peace; they desire agitation. The affairs of Kansas, he contended, will be infinitely worse if she be not admitted into the Union. He was impatient and anxious that Congress should be relieved from the consideration of this question, and that the people of Kansas should be left to settle their own difficulties in their own way, and under their own State Government; then, he said, we shall hear nothing more of bleeding Kansas.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 3.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolutions from the Senate, authorizing the President to appoint any officers affected by the action of the Naval Retiring Board, to their former positions.

Mr. WHITELEY, of Delaware, argued in favor of the resolution, severely criticizing the action of the Naval Board.

Mr. PEARCE, of Virginia, opposed the adoption of the resolutions, contending that the proceedings of the Board of Inquiry were just and that even if its decisions were reversed, many of its supposed victims, who are now expecting to get back into the Navy, would find themselves mistaken.

Messrs. WINSLOW, (N. C.) and SEWARD, (Ga.,) both advocated the resolution, which was passed by 71 majority.

The House then adjourned.

Connecticut Democratic State Convention.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Wednesday, March 3.

The Democratic State Convention met here today. J. D. PHELPS, of Simsbury, was chosen President.

Gen. JAMES T. PRATT, of Hartford County, and formerly member of Congress, was nominated for Governor on the first ballot. The vote was as follows:

Pratt	192	James C. Loomis	41
C. [illegible] Ingersoll	1:7		

The other candidates nominated are as follows:

For Lieutenant-Governor—JOHN COLTON SMITH, of Sharon.

For Secretary of State—F. WILLIAMS, Jr., of Stonington.

For Treasurer—DANIEL B WARNER, of East Haddam.

For Comptroller—PHEBE C. CHILD, of Woodstock.

This afternoon the Committee on Resolutions reported a series, but Dr. WOODWARD, of Middletown, thinking they did not go far enough in support of the President, moved to amend them. He was supported by C. M. INGERSOLL and others, and opposed by Mr. STRONG, of Hartford, and others, who denounced the Lecompton Constitution.

After a further warm debate, the resolutions and amendments were referred back to the Committee, who reported soon after the same resolutions, amended so as to a prove the policy of Mr. BUCHANAN as expressed in his Inaugural Address and several Messages. The resolutions were then adopted, under the operation of the previous question.

From Boston.

LAWRENCE, STONE & CO.—THE CASE OF JUDGE LORING.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 3.

At the adjourned meeting to-day of the creditors of Messrs. LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., before Judge AMES, of the Insolvency Court, claims were allowed of about $900,000, making the total debts thus far allowed against the firm foot up $2,071,000.

The petitioners for the removal of Judge LORING were heard before the Committee of the Legislature to-day. Very few persons were present. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON and a colored lawyer addressed the Committee in favor of the removal. Action was pending.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Wednesday, March 3.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. SLOAN, from the Supervisors of Kings County, for the repeal of the Metropolitan Police Law.

By Mr. MATHER, from the New-York Medical College, asking for an appropriation of $20,000.

REPORTS.

By Mr. SCOTT, by bill, to provide for the payment of interest on protested Canal drafts.

By Mr. NOXON, favorably, to the appointment of Commissioners to take acknowledgments in England and France. Also, favorably, to give married women the power to dispose of their property by will. Also, favorably, to make the husband the ultimate heir of his deceased wife; and the wife the ultimate heir of her deceased husband.

NOTICES.

By Mr. NOXON, relative to the acknowledgment of deeds out of this State.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BRANDRETH, concerning the powers and duties of the Governor, and to fix the compensation of the Executive and other State Officers.

By Mr. ELY, to provide for the amendment of the charters of incorporated cities. Also, to increase the number of notaries public in the City of New-York.

By Mr. FOOTE, relative to banks and banking associations in the City of New-York.

By Mr. BRANDRETH, to designate the salaries of officers of the State Government.

The courtesy of the Senate was extended to Ex-Senator DICKINSON.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and had quite a stormy time, the session lasting until 3 P. M. There was a hard fight made against the confirmation of Gov. KING's nominations of Harbor Masters, by the Democratic friends of BRENNAN and SCHULTZ but all the nominees were confirmed; the Americans voting with the Republicans.

The name of ASHBEL B. PARMELEE, was sent in today for reappointment as Canal Appraiser.

ASSEMBLY.... ALBANY, Wednesday, March 3.

Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON occupied a place in the House during the morning session.

Mr. DAYTON's charge, made last night, was, that $10,000 was to be paid on the passage of the Brooklyn Local Assessment bill, as passed in the Senate, and not as amended in the House by himself and Messrs. DURYEA and BEACH.

Mr. CHAUNCEY's bill to prevent the banks of issue from being connected with Savings Banks, was made to extend all over the State before it was ordered to a third reading.

The report of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund on the state of the Fund, in reply to the resolution of the Assembly, was sent in. The Commissioners state that they have no funds in hand at present, nor in prospective, to pay the interest on the ten million and a half debt, except $255,000 from the last deficiency loan, unless resort be had to borrowing on credit of the Sinking Fund.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill to remove the site of Allegany County was taken up, and the discussion occupied most of the morning session.

The report of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation was received. The report states that it is the opinion of the Committee that further investigation should be made into the manner of conducting the affairs of the Castle Garden Emigrant Dépôt. A resolution is submitted for the appointment of a Special Committee of Investigation.

Mr. BEACH moved to lay the report on the table. Lost.

Mr. SMITH moved the adoption of the report and resolution, and advocated his motion at length, which was adopted.

The Attorney-General having given an opinion, in reply to the resolution of the Assembly, that it is not necessary for a member to reside in the district for which he is elected,

Mr. CRAIN moved that Hon. JOHN G. SEELY be declared entitled to the seat from New-York, and that the petition of the contestant be dismissed.

The House postponed the matter for one week, after a hard struggle.

Another Dreadful Steamboat Disaster.

BURNING OF THE ELIZA BATTLE ON THE ALABAMA RIVER—THIRTY-NINE LIVES LOST.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 3.

A dispatch from Mobile states that the steamboat *Eliza Battle*, was burned at Kemp's landing near Demopolis, Ala., on Monday morning. Thirty-nine lives were lost, and twelve hundred bales of Cotton destroyed. Among the lost, was Rev. Mr. NEWMAN, of Louisville, Ky. Many of the sufferers were frozen in the water.

Importation and Indenture of Africans in Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 3.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives of Louisiana, authorizing a company already organized, to import twenty-five hundred free blacks from the Coast of Africa, to be indentured for not less than fifteen years.

Further News from Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 3.

By the arrival of the mail, as late as due, we have New-Orleans papers containing additional Mexican news, brought by the steamer *Tennessee*, at that port.

The Legitimists of Guanaxuato, Queretaro and Zacatecas, were at Celaya at the latest accounts, and a general action with ZULOAGA's forces was expected within a week.

Gen. PARODI was about to enter Allende.

Four thousand Constitutional troops, with eighteen pieces of artillery, had been reviewed in Orizava.

Mr. Everett's Oration on Charity at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 3.

At the auction sale this morning, Mr. GEORGE H. STUART paid one hundred dollars premium for the first choice of a seat at the delivery of Mr. EVERETT'S oration on "Charity."

The Anti-Lecompton Meeting in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, March 3.

The Anti-Lecompton meeting last night was further addressed by Hon. H. B. PAYNE, Judge JOHNSON and others. Resolutions were adopted tendering thanks to Senators DOUGLAS, STUART and BRODERICK, Governor WISE, of Virginia; Hon. ROBERT J WALKER, Hon. F. P. STANTON, for their course on the Kansas question, and asserting that it is the imperative duty of Congress to reject the pending application for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

Municipal Elections.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Wednesday, March 3.

Our city election yesterday passed off harmoniously, though greater interest than usual was manifested, and the Aldermanic vote was very close. The Board stands 13 Republicans and 9 Democratic Aldermen. CHAS. H. CLARK, Democrat, was elected Mayor by about 500 majority.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Wednesday, March 3.

The Charter election yesterday resulted in the reelection by a small majority of L. B. CROCKER, Democrat, for Mayor, over ANDREW VAN DYCK, Opposition. The Democrats elected 2 Aldermen, and the Opposition 2.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, March 3.

The Municipal election yesterday passed off quietly, and the vote was the largest ever polled. The entire Republican ticket was elected by an average majority of 1,000.

Death of Sullivan Dorr.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, March 3.

SULLIVAN DORR, President of the Washington Insurance Company, and one of the oldest and most highly-respected citizens, died this evening after a brief illness. He was a native of Boston, but has resided here for more than half a century.

Movements of General Walker.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 3.

General WM. WALKER arrived here to-day, and has taken his old quarters. General HENNINGSEN is also here.

General WALKER voluntarily gave bail to-day in the sum of $4,000, to appear before the Court on the 5th Monday in April.

The Case of Tuckerman Accused of Robbing the United States Mail.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, March 3.

The United States Grand Jury in the case of TUCKERMAN adjourned to Thursday (to-morrow) morning, when a bill of indictment will probably be presented against him.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 3.

$1,000	Ohio State 6s,'60	101	
1,200	Ill. Int. Imp. '47	99½	
5,000	Missouri State 6s	84	
7,000	do	83⅞	
1,000	Louisa. State 6s	91	
5,000	Cal. State 7s, '70	85¼	
2,000	N. Y. State 6s,'72	115⅛	
2,000	Chi.City 7 ₰c Bs.	98	
1,000	N. Y. Cen. RR. 6s	90¾	
3,000	E. R. R. C. B. '71, b3	81¾	
5,000	Erie Con. Bds. '62,	55	
6,000	Har. R. R. 1st Mor.	83	
2,000	Har 3d M. Bds	56¾	
11,000	M. C. R 8 ₰c. 1st Mor. S. F. Con. Bds	101¾	
1,000	Goshen Br. Bds.	72½	
5,000	do.	73	
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	96	
7,000	Ill. F. Bonds	91½	
48	Ill. C. J Rights	105	
7,000	T. H & A. 2d m.	46	
5,000	M & M. 2d m 10 b	79	
1,000	La. C. & M. L. G. '37	97	
1,500	Reading R. b '58	71½	
10	Bank of America	109¾	
24	Bank of Commerce	102	
14	American Ex. Bk	104¼	
24	do.	104½	
100	Mechanics' Bank	110½	
10	Metropolitan Bank	104	
10	Com Bank	88½	
15	do.	88	
10	Park Bank	96	
50	Canton Co.	24	
150	do.	24⅜	
200	do. b30	25	
448	do. b3	25	
50	do. b10	25	
650	do. b3	25	
50	Cary Imp. Co.	9	
100	Penn Coal Co b30	76½	
50	do.	76¾	
15	Cumb Coal Co.	21¾	
100	do.	21⅞	
507	N. Y. Cen. R.R.	93	
300	do. b60	93½	
100	do. b30	93¼	
100	do. b3	93½	
20	do.	93¾	
100	do. b30	93½	
100	do. b30	93½	
200	do. s30	93	
100	do. s10	93¼	
163	Harlem R. R.	16	
200	do. b30	16	
38	do.	15⅜	
165	do.	15½	
400	do. s30	15⅝	
950	do. s3	15½	
50	LaCrosse & Mill. R.	11	
400	Erie Railroad	34½	
500	do.	34⅜	
50	do. b30	34½	
200	do. s60	34	
300	do. s3	34¼	
200	do. b10	34⅜	
300	do. s30	34	
100	do.	34⅛	
100	do.	33⅞	
250	do.	34	
100	do.	33⅞	
200	Hudson River R.R. s3	35½	
380	do.	36	
20	do. b30	36½	
100	do. b10	36	
100	do. s30	35¾	
50	do. s10	35¾	
44	do.	35¾	
200	do.	35⅞	
100	Harlem R. R. pref.	25½	
100	do.	25¾	
200	do. b30	25¾	
10	Third Av. R. R.	97	
100	Reading R. R. s3	63¼	
	do. b15	63½	
200	do. b3	63¾	
25	Mich. Cen. R. R.	73¼	
75	do. b10	74	
25	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	32½	
50	do. b10	55¼	
100	do. b10	55¼	
50	do.	55¾	
140	do.	55	
25	Panama R.R.	106½	
50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	99	
100	do. b30	99½	
15	Cle. Col. & C. R.R.	97½	
5	Ga. & Chi. R. R.	93½	
13	do.	94	
110	Cleve. & Tole. R. R.	52	
41	do.	52¾	
550	do.	53	
100	do. b10	53	
200	do.	52¾	
100	do. b30	53¼	
50	C. & Rock I. R.R. b10	87	
16	do.	86½	
90	do.	87	
222	do.	87⅛	
229	do.	87⅜	
400	do. s10	87½	
50	do.	87¾	
200	do. b30	88	
250	do. b15	88	
130	Mill. and Miss. R.R.	39	
50	do. b30	39½	
50	do. b30	39¾	
140	do.	38¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Cal. State 7s, '70	85½	
10,000	Miss. State 6s,	83¾	
3,000	do.	84	
1,000	Erie 3d Mt. Bs.'83	83	
5,000	do.	82	
1,000	Harlem RR. 2d Mt	70	
20	Park Bank	96	
100	Canton Co.	26⅜	
250	do.	25¾	
400	do. b30	26	
250	do.	26⅜	
50	Cumb. Coal Co.	21¾	
60	Pacific Mail S. Co	62	
200	N. Y. C. R. R.	93¾	
200	do. b10	93¾	
237	do.	93¾	
100	do. b10	93⅝	
1,000	C. & Rock Isl. R. R.	87½	
200	do. s3	87¼	
350	Erie Railroad	33¾	
200	do.	33⅞	
100	do.	34	
150	do.	34⅛	
100	do.	34¼	
125	La C. & Mil. R. R.	10⅞	
50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	39	
38	Sixth-avenue R. R.	104	
540	Hud. River R. R.	36	
300	do.	36	
100	do. b30	36⅛	
100	do. b10	36⅜	
100	do. b20	36¼	
125	Harlem Railroad	15½	
60	Reading R. R. b30	64	
125	Mich. Cen. R. R.	74	
150	M. So. & N. Ind'a. R.	32¼	
100	do. b10	32¾	
200	Cle. & To. R. R.	53⅛	

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$5,000	Terre Haute and Alton R. R. 7s	Int. add. 62
$4,000	Terre Haute and Alton 2d m 8s	Int. add. 40¼
$7,000	Racine and Mississippi R. R. 10s	Int. add. 58
$2,000	Lackawanna R. R. 7s	Int. add. 11
$3,000	Junction R. R. 7s	Int. add. 72
$2,000	Lee County, (Iowa,) 8s	Int. add. 57¼
$3,000	Hamilton County, (Ind.,) 10s	Int. add. 60
$3,000	Marshal County, (Ill.,) 6s	Int. add. 51
$7,000	Chicago, St. Paul & Fon du Lac 8s.	Flat. 21
$2,000	Brooklyn City 6s	Int. add. 96⅝
$5,000	Milwaukee and Horicon R.R. 8s	Int. add. 49¾
$1,000	Watertown and Madison R. 8s	Int. add. 10
$15,000	Lackawanna R. R. 6s	Int. add. 10
$10,000	Junction (Cleve. & Tol.) R. 7s	Int. add. 76
$77,000	Trevorton Coal and R. R. 7s	Int. add. 46
$23,000	Missouri 6s	Flat. 83⅞
$47,000	Missouri 6s	Flat. 84@84⅛
$4,000	Painesville and Hudson R. R. 7s	Flat. 7
$5,000	Missouri 6s	Int. add. 83¼
$1,000	New-York and Erie R. R. 7s	Int. add. 58
$2,000	Milwaukee & Horicon R. R. 8s	Int. add. 10½
$4,000	Watertown City 8s	Int. add. 33
10	shares Hanover Bank	89
20	shares Astor Fire Ins. Co.	120
150	shares Buffalo State Line R. R.	96
20	shares Oriental Bank	99½
5	shares Ocean Bank	84
10	shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	63
27	shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	46
50	shares New-York and Harlem R. R.	50½
333	shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R.	10⅜
50	shares Brooklyn Gas Light Co.	123
10	shares Union Ferry Co	95
50	shares New-York and Harlem R. R. Co.	14
20	shares Erie R. R.	33⅞
10	shares Milwaukee and Mississippi R. R.	39¼
25	shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R.	10⅞
20	shares Union Ferry Co.	90¼
1	share Continental Fire Ins. Co.	105
30	shares Beekman Fire Ins. Co.	112⅞
20	shares Astor Fire Ins. Co.	119½
100	shares United States Fire Ins. Co.	125½

WEDNESDAY, March 3—P. M.

The Foreign Trade returns for the port of New-York, for the calendar month of February, having been completed officially at the Custom-house this afternoon, we are enabled to present our customary tabular statements, as well for the eight months of the Treasury year ending with and including February as for February.

The entries of Foreign goods at the port of New-York, for the month of February, were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$5,840,256
Dutiable Goods, Warehoused	1,330,623
Free Goods	1,798,105
Total entries	$8,968,984
Against February, 1857	24,500,774
Decrease February, 1858	$15,531,790

The amount of Goods withdrawn from Bond during the month was $4,733,706. There was also entered in February Foreign Bullion and Specie to the value of $240,059.

The Exports from the port of New-York, in the month of February, were:

In Domestic Produce	$3,709,870
Foreign reexports	463,707
Specie	3,746,920
Total of all Exports	$7,920,497
Against February, 1857	7,770,512
Increase February, 1858	$149,985

We annex our usual monthly Import, Export, and California gold tables, commencing with the current Treasury year, July 1, 1857, and comparing with the corresponding eight months of the previous Treasury year.

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1857-8. From July 1.	1856-7. From July 1.
July	$35,295,000	$25,477,000
August	19,979,000	23,816,000
September	16,042,000	15,225,000
October	11,931,000	13,731,000
November	10,390,000	14,147,000
December	8,516,000	11,768,000
January	7,796,000	17,120,000
February	8,960,000	24,501,000
Total 8 months	$118,918,000	$145,785,000
Decreased Import this year		$26,867,000
Foreign Specie entered	$8,092,000	$3,000,000

Of the decrease of $26,867,000 in the imports of Foreign Goods (exclusive of Specie) during the eight months of the current Treasury year, $24,856,000 were in the months of January and February.

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1857-8. From July 1.	1856-7. From July 1.
July	$4,274,000	$6,901,000
August	4,289,000	5,513,000
September	4,219,000	7,045,000
October	6,492,000	6,130,000
November	5,246,000	7,542,000
December	2,832,000	8,247,000
January	4,208,000	4,544,000
February	3,710,000	5,339,000
Total 8 months	$35,270,000	$51,421,000
Foreign reexported	8,296,000	2,999,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1857-8. From July 1.	1856-7. From July 1.
July	$3,628,000	$5,278,000
August	6,272,000	3,202,000
September	990,000	3,739,000
October	297,000	4,397,000
November	3,239,000	2,956,000
December	7,535,000	1,779,000
January	4,746,000	1,308,000
February	3,747,000	4,832,000
Total 8 months	$30,454,000	$25,991,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1857-8. From July 1.	1856-7. From July 1.
July	6,987,010	5,401,344
August	3,946,830	5,284,118